INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXV NO. 51 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in ... ANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Fresh Offensive Against B. N. Ry. Workers

Recognition To Labour Union Withdrawn

AGENT'S 'VOLTE FACE'

Calcutta Jute Strike Spreads: Section 144 In Force: Armed Police Patrols Active

KHARAGPUR, March 1.

The Secretary to the B. N. R. Indian Labour Union has received a letter from Mr. V. E. D. Gerrad, Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway dated February 19th last informing the former of the withdrawal of official recognition from his Union.

AGENT'S LETTER

The Agent's letter runs as follows:—

"In view of the action taken by responsible representatives of the B. N. R. Indian Labour Union during the last 8 months and the attitude adopted by the Union as a whole in its dealing with clients which culminated in a general strike, I have re-considered my letter dated the 13th October 1936 to the President of the Union and my conversation with him on the 19th October last regarding the withdrawal of official recognition.

RECOGNITION WITHDRAWN

"From facts before me it is clear that this administration can have no confidence in the B. N. R. Indian Labour Union as at present constituted and administered and in these circumstances official recognition is hereby withdrawn".

It may be recalled that about 10,000 Indian workers declared a general strike on December 13 last which after continuing for full 60 days was called off on February 10 last.—United Press.

20,000 MORE MEN DOWN TOOLS

Five More Jute Mills Close Doors In Budge-Budge

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Over 20,000 workers belonging to five more jute mills, namely, Lothian, Orient, Albion, Caledonia and Cheviot in Budge-Budge downed tools to-day in sympathy with the strikers of the Budge-Budge mills, the management of which declared a lock-out since the middle of the last week.

The situation continues to be peaceful. Armed police pickets are patrolling the affected areas. Prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. are already in force in the mill areas.

It may be recalled that trouble started originally in the Budge-Budge jute mills following the alleged wrongful dismissal of three senior men belonging to the weaving department on a charge of inefficiency.

Influential labour leaders including Mr. Sibnath Banerjee are proceeding to Budge-Budge tomorrow morning to address the strikers.—United Press.

T. U. C. CHIEF OPENS PEACE TALKS

CALCUTTA, March 1.

To-day is the 4th day of the strike in Gagalbhai jute mills in Chengail about 20 miles from Calcutta in which about 4,000 workers have been involved.

As a precautionary measure against any serious breach of peace the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Uluberia promulgated yesterday an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. within the limits of the Uluberia and Bouria Thanas in which the mills are situated.

Representatives of strikers headed by Mr. Shibnath Banerjee President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, met the management of the mills to-day and had discussions about terms of settlement of the strike. No decision was arrived at to-day and the Labour leaders will again meet the management to-morrow.—United Press.

GLORIOUS FIGHT OF B. N. R. MEN

Jawahar's Appeal For Public Help

WARDHAGANJ, March 1.

"During my tours throughout India in the course of the last few months, I had occasion to come across thousands of Railway workers", says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a statement issued today. "I learnt from them of their burdens and disabilities, and of the policy of the Railway companies resulting in the retrenchment of large numbers and an increase of hours of work and other hardships. Everywhere amongst them I found a ferment and resentment.

INTEREST TURNS TO ADMIRATION

"I know that every effort has been made on their behalf for some years past to approach the Railway Board and other Railway authorities to settle these questions amicably, but their efforts had been in vain. Then I saw the situation coming to a head in the Bengal-Nagpur Railway owing to fresh hardships imposed upon them. The strike followed and I watched it with every sympathy and interest. That interest turned to admiration as I noticed the discipline and solidarity of the workers, and the efficient way in which they went on with this great strike in spite of the suffering and misery that a strike inevitably brings, and in spite of all kinds of pressure from the Railway authorities.

WORKERS' TRIUMPH.

"After two months the strike ended in a victory for the workers, their basic demands being conceded. That victory was not confined to the strikers, it was a triumph of all Railway workers, and of the whole Indian working class movement. I congratulate the workers and their leaders on this magnificent example of solidarity, and the running of a peaceful strike to a successful end. I find, however, that after the strike is over, the Railway authorities are trying to raise unnecessary difficulties, and adopting an attitude, which is bound to produce irritation. This is unfortunate and I trust that they will not persist in this attitude, and will gracefully stick to the spirit and letter of the settlement arrived at.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

"Meanwhile we have another duty to perform. The Railway workers have won, and thus bettered their position for the future, but for the present the burden of the strike is upon them and many are in great difficulties. I hope that the public will help them to tide over this hard intervening period."—A.P.

COAL CRISIS IN HUNGARY

TOKYO'S ARMED GIRL-STUDENTS

In the era of the expansion of armaments, military training has been one of the courses in the Hinode Girls' High School, Megure ward, to emphasize both physical and moral training.

Miners Fight Victimisation

General Strike In All Pits Ordered

BUDAPEST, March 1.

Following the dismissal of 146 miners who participated in Pecs stay in strike, a General Strike has been ordered in all mines to start to-day.—Reuter.

BURMA-JAPAN PROTOCOL

Import Of Piecegoods In Return For Purchase Of Cotton

NEW DELHI, March 1.

Mr. K. Yonezawa, the Consul-General for Japan, representing Japan, and Mr. W. Booth Gravely, the Financial Commissioner for Burma, representing Burma, this evening initialled a Protocol, giving effect to the agreement reached between them as a result of their conversations, which began early in December.

The necessity for the negotiations sprang from the Indo-Japanese negotiations, and from the provision in the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement for the imposition by Burma of a quota on the import of Japanese cotton piecegoods if a quota should be imposed by India.

PUBLICATION DELAYED.

While the Indo-Japanese negotiations are still pending, the details of the Burma-Japanese Agreement cannot be published, but the Associated Press is authorised to state that the agreement proceeds on the general line of enabling Japan to import into Burma the full quota of cotton piecegoods permissible under the Indo-Burma trade agreement, on the condition of Japan's purchase of a substantial proportion of the Burma cotton crop.

The rest of the Agreement relates to detailed arrangements for giving effect to this linking of Japan's import of piecegoods with her export of Burma cotton. These detailed arrangements include provision for the distribution of the Japanese import quota into different categories.

It is understood that the protocol will be released for public information when the Indo-Japanese negotiations are completed.—A. P.

BELGIAN LOAN FULLY SUBSCRIBED

(Special Cable.)

BRUSSELS, March 1.

One and a half milliard francs—full amount sought—was subscribed to new 3½ per cent loan, when the lists closed. This is exclusive of provincial subscriptions.

KARACHI—One flying boat which arrived here on February 26 from Allahabad left this morning presumably for Basra.

SOCIALISM IN FIVE YEARS?

"Ten-Point Immediate Programme" Of Next Labour Govt.

LONDON, March 1.

A ten-point "Immediate Programme" of the precise measures which the Labour Government would carry through in their five-year term of office which is on the point of publication is disclosed by the "Daily Herald."

Besides, reaffirming the party's peace policy based on the League and adequate defence forces for Britain and the Commonwealth, the policy pledges the next Labour Government to securing public ownership of the Bank of England, establishment of a National Investment, Board to make the best use of the nation's savings, Public control of Rail, Road, Air, Coastal and Shipping and Transport, Public ownership and operation of Railways, public ownership of the Coal industry, Gas and Electricity Services, effective powers for the state and local authorities to acquire land, fair price being paid for all property transferred to Public ownership, a shorter working week, statutory holidays with pay and good wages in all publicly owned industries.—Reuter's Special.

Harrington Mann Dead

NEW YORK, March 1.

The death has occurred of artist Harrington Mann.—Reuter.

(Mr. Harrington Mann was a member of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters and the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers).

GERMANS SCORE IN AIR RALLY

CAIRO, March 1.

The four day oases circuit race of International Air Rally was won by Von Sternberg (Germany) second Thomsen (Germany), third Hansez (Belgium), fourth Von Gronau (Germany), fifth Aldrich Blake (Britain).—Reuter's Special.

SUGAR TARIFF BOARD

Hitch Over Personnel Leads To Delay In Announcement

NEW DELHI, March 1.

The "United Press" learns that a hitch has arisen over the proposed Sugar Tariff Board personnel. Although Sir T. Bracken who will be appointed Chairman of the Tariff Board is here, an announcement about other two members may take time.

This is due to the fact that Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah has been elected to the Bombay Legislature in the recent election. Since the general policy has been not to have members of legislatures on the Tariff Boards, Government of India will have to choose a substitute for Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, unless he chooses to resign from the legislature. This is most unlikely as his term of membership, to which he was appointed for an aggregate period of five years, would expire as soon as the Sugar Tariff Board reports in October next.

The economist member will be Dr. Jain from the Punjab University.—United Press.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN

Govt. Plans To Tackle Problem In Special Areas

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 1.

Government plans for dealing with unemployment in Special Areas have been issued to-day in a White Paper.

The Commissioners of Special Areas will be authorised to let factories and contribute for periods not exceeding five years the income-tax rate and rent, respecting new industrial undertakings. Furthermore assistance may take as basis subscription 25 per cent. capital of company or equivalent assistance by loan, Government providing two millions for the purpose. Commitments entered by the Commissioners totalled eleven millions sterling. It is estimated out of a total of 41 millions of Government contracts during the eight months of the last year, no fewer than 24 millions were awarded to Special Areas. Construction of munition factories in these areas will provide large amount of employment, for example explosive factories of the value of several millions will be erected in South Wales and in Scotland.

The Armstrong Withworths Factory, Scotswood, will be equipped for manufacture of munitions giving additional employment to several thousand men. Factories for airforce will account for one and a half million sterling.

Government point out that unemployed in Special Areas has declined by 119,000 during 1936 or 26 per cent.

India To Bear Burden Of Separated Burma

NO REDUCTION IN ARMY EXPENDITURE

Lobby Talks On Budget: Opposition Plans

NEW DELHI, March 1.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Two factors emerge out of the study of the Budget judging from Lobby talks to-day.

Burma has struck a profitable bargain. The impression has gained ground that in regard to Burma the Government of India had all along to yield to Whitehall.

No Relief

In spite of Burma's separation military expenditure remains unchanged. There is no reduction of the Army Budget as a result of Burma carving out a separate existence.

Unwanted Experiments

Funding has become standardised—formerly to meet the ravages of depression and now to foot the bill for costly constitutional experiments, which according to non-official opinion, none in India wanted nor is prepared to bless.

M. L. A.'s PREPARE FOR HARDY ANNUAL

Members of the Assembly have been buried in Budget papers during the week-end. So far the sum total of their efforts have been over 200 cut motions, majority of which can be safely classed as hardy annuals. However, not more than half a dozen cuts are likely to be debated.

HARD TASK.

This year, besides, our M.L.A.'s have been hard put to it by the Finance Member. The nomenclature and classification of several Budget demands has undergone transformation. Some demands have been omitted and others so arranged as to fall under quite different category. Some unsuspecting members of the Assembly, who have not bothered to bestow a careful study on changes enunciated in the Budget speech and the financial Secretary's memorandum have tabled cut motions in respect of demands, which find no mention in the Budget papers.

Foreign and Political Department becomes the Crown Department from April 1, so that the demand under this head becomes a contribution to Crown's representative. This subtle change has been missed with the result that several motions have been given notice of under this demand. In certain cases the members have simply copied the last year's list and sent on to the Assembly office.

ASSEMBLY CUT MOTIONS

President To Confer With Party Leaders

NEW DELHI, March 1.

Although about 200 cut motions have been tabled in respect of budget demands, lobby anticipations suggest not more than half a dozen will come up for discussion before the Assembly during the five days allotted for debate on demands.

In this connection, the President of the Assembly has called a conference of Party leaders including the leader of the House, to decide allotment of days for the Congress, Nationalist, Independent, Democratic parties, European Group and Unattached members.

This meeting will be held tomorrow morning in the President's room.—United Press.

SUGAR MERCHANTS' S. O. S. TO GRIGG

The Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association have sent the following telegram to the Finance Member, Government of India:

"The Bombay Sugar Merchants' (Continued On Page 9 Col. 3)

MANU SUBEDAR ON INDIA BUDGET

Tax Reduction Dream Finally Destroyed

BOMBAY, March 1.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the budget proposals for 1937-38, Mr. Manu Subedar said:—

"The balancing of the British Indian budget was a pre-requisite as a definite understanding on which the Princes would be invited to join the Federation.

Sir James Grigg has done a very brave thing in order to balance the budget, and that is to regard the sum of Rs. 229 lakhs, being the annuity payable for the next forty-five years in respect of debt by Burma, as an extraordinary receipt. It is extraordinary that something, that is going to occur for the next forty-five years, should be regarded as 'extraordinary' and also that this large sum, which is clearly in respect of capital debt, should be regarded as a revenue receipt. The budget deficit would have been greater by this amount. If financially correct nomenclature had been used and this sum had been regarded as a capital receipt. It would have then imposed on the Finance Member the task of either finding the larger amount by fresh taxation, or the reduction of expenditure.

RESERVE DISAPPEARS.

It may be noted that the revenue reserve has now disappeared and the defence reserve fund will be reduced by Rs. 142 lakhs. I do not know why Rs. 20 lakhs saved from the separation of Aden should accrue to the defence budget, instead of to the general revenue. Nor why Rs. 45 lakhs, representing postponed liabilities from the current year, but to be spent in the next year, should be kept as a separate fund, unless it were to show a smaller outlay on defence expenditure to the extent to which outlay on Quetta, which is in the nature of a capital outlay, swells the figure on defence.

It is now clear that the separation of Burma has imposed a greater burden than expected, and subventions to Provinces have come at a quicker rate than the expected increase of revenue from normal sources. I do not, therefore, envy the task of the Finance Member, who has, having regard to the various difficulties mentioned above, undoubtedly done the best thing possible.

GRIGG'S ECONOMICS.

It is difficult to agree with some of the economic views which the Finance Member has aired in the course of his budget statement—the views of a man, to whom the mention of a plan is like red rag to a bull. In my opinion there is need for a radical revision of customs duties with an intelligent plan behind it, and there is even a greater need of making direct taxes from income-tax a more important prop of central finance than hitherto. Big changes in both

(Continued On Page 9 Col. 4)

HOW TO REAP

FULL BENEFIT

From reawakened prosperity

? ? ?

The best way followed by those wishing to take this opportunity is to insert a short advertisement stating their requirements in the classified section of the "Chronicle"

TABULATED ADLETS

Low-Cost Advertisements

INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS under the heading "Automobile", "Bicycles and Motorcycles", "Books and Magazines", "Cameras and Optical Goods," "Dressmaking", "Employment Agencies", "Educational", "Household Furnishings", "Jewellery", "Machinery and Equipment", "Musical Instrument", "Miscellaneous", "Patents", "Radio", "Real Estate", "Situation Vacant", "To Rent", "Travel", "Typewriter", "Wanted Items", etc. are inserted at the rate of ONE ANNA per word and the minimum charge being Re. 1 for 16 words. When special heading is desired Annas four extra will be charged per line.

REDUCTION: Until further notice for all bona-fide tabulated adlets advertisers, the following concession is allowed, provided the total number of insertion required in one week is ordered at a time and cash payment is made with the order:

Once in a week ..... Full rate
Thrice and over in a week..25 per cent

HOW TO REMIT MONEY: All postal orders should be made payable to "The Bombay Chronicle" and crossed. The advertiser should send the Receipt Coupon, with the letter containing Tabulated Adlet advertisement. All money orders should bear the signature of issuing officer and the stamp of issuing office. Crossed cheques are accepted and should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" but insertion of the advertisement will be withheld until cashed. Registered post should be used when currency notes and stamps are sent for payment.

NAME AND ADDRESS: Every bona-fide advertisement should bear the name and address of the advertiser in spite of not being necessary for publication.

HOW TO SEND REPLIES: Replies to advertisements should be addressed carefully as follows: "Advt Box No. ....., "The Bombay Chronicle", Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. To prevent mistakes and to avoid misdelivery the Box No. ..... should be written very distinctly and as the specimen shown above.

BOX NO. When Box No. is given to the advertisements of private nature the six words "Box No..... "The Bombay Chronicle" will be charged for.

REDIRECTING REPLIES: For redirecting replies to our Mofussil advertisers no extra charge is made.

LOCAL ADVERTISERS: Can collect replies addressed to their Box No. ..... by producing Cash Receipt at the "Bombay Chronicle" office during working hours, between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

RESERVED RIGHTS: The management reserves the right to revise any advertisement or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

UNCLAIMED REPLIES: After 30 days all unclaimed replies will be destroyed.

LOSS IN TRANSIT: "The Chronicle" does not assume any responsibility for replies lost or mislaid in transit.

REPETITION IN "SENTINEL": Tabulated Adlets appearing in "The Chronicle" will be charged at half the price if inserted in the "Sentinel" same day.

To ensure prompt publication of your Tabulated Adlets, cash payment strictly in advance is necessary.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an expert radio mechanic. State qualifications experience with testimonials. Minimum pay acceptable be also stated. Apply Saigal Radio House, Bunder Road, Karachi. 7839.

Applications are invited for the post of Steward at the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, Parel. Apply stating age, qualifications, and experience along with atleast three testimonials, on or before 20th March 1937, to the Hon. Principal Medical Officer. Grade Rs. 80—10 -150 with free quarters. 4981.

Wanted part time Professors—one to teach in Marathi and one in Gujrati for the First and Second year Science courses. Honorarium Rs. 600 per year each. Those possessing medical qualifications and a science degree will be preferred. Particulars about the course of instructions and conditions of service will be had from the Principal S. N. D. Thackarshi College, for Women, 3—4 Carnegy Road Fort, Bombay, to whom applications should be sent on or before the 15th of March, 1937. (4974).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

An all-round man, good at gardening. Reliable and handy to do any out-door work. Fifteen years' experience in all class of construction job. Will give entire satisfaction. Good reference. Pay according to the work. In urgent need, please write to Box No. 2605 "Bombay Chronicle."

Non-matric, experienced typist with knowledge of Gujrathi and Hindi seeks position in any firm on reasonable salary. Please write to Box No. 2581 "Bombay Chronicle."

Reliable and experienced Christian seeks position as cashier, store-keeper. Accounts clerk, general clerk or typist. Can arrange security if necessary. Upcountry chance preferable. Apply to Box No. 2597, "Bombay Chronicle."

American returned horticulturist with B.Sc. and B. Ag. degrees having good previous experience of agriculture in India seeks employment. Excellent references. Please reply to Box No. 2546, "Bombay Chronicle".

Efficient Typist General Clerk, 13 years experience in Bombay commercial firms, seeks situation willing to accept living wage. Write to Box No. 2557 "Bombay Chronicle."

Fast and accurate typist seeks part or full-time employment. Ten years' all-round commercial office experience. Will accept any reasonable salary. Fluent in Gujrathi, Hindi and Marathi. Excellent references. Apply to Box No. 2560 "Bombay Chronicle."

Experienced and Energetic youth desires part-time or full-time job as typist, shorthand typist or teacher. Will accept any reasonable salary. Good reference. Please write to Box No. 2545 "Bombay Chronicle."

TO
ALL THOSE WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

"Chronicle" in order to assist all those who are without employment requiring full time or part-time positions, offers to insert an advertisement in the Tabulated adlets columns, FREE OF CHARGE provided the unemployed are married, have been out of job for one full year, and have experience at anyone trade or profession for five continuous years. Only three names will be accepted for free advertisement in any one class of work.

The management reserves the right to revise or refuse any advertisement without assigning any reason for doing so.

Experienced Assistant Accountant desires part or full-time position. Knows thoroughly general office work. Living wage will be accepted. Please write to Box No. 2562 "Bombay Chronicle."

15 years' experience in printing, business, Hindu seeks position as Manager, Superintendent or Canvasser. Write to Box No. 2589. "Bombay Chronicle."

Fast, accurate junior Typist desires position in any concern, full-time or part-time. Reasonable salary accepted. Please write to Box No. 2543 "Bombay Chronicle."

Arts graduate with 8 years of experience in teaching and legal work seeks position in school or in attorney's office. Good reference. Please write to Box No. 2531 "Bombay Chronicle."

Experienced Medical Canvassing Salesman with good knowledge of Toilet and Sundry articles seeks employment and is prepared to handle any line of new products. Several years in retailing merchandise. Influential among medical people and retailers. Assures busines. Excellent reference. Write to Box No. 2576.

Salesman with 18 years experlence in provision and druggist trade seeks position in any capacity. Has travelled all over India. Please write to Box No. 2544 "Bombay Chronicle."

Hardworking young man with seven years experience as chief clerk knowing typing seeks part-time or full-time position with any concern or private individual. Best References. Reasonable salary expected. Apply Box No. 2547 "Bombay Chronicle."

Fast, accurate junior Typist desires position in any concern, full-time or part-time. Reasonable salary accepted. Please write to Box No. 2543 "Bombay Chronicle."

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12. TO BE LET.

At Mahableshwar a bungalow with six large rooms. Excellent view. To be let only to Hindus. Apply Box 2550 "Bombay Chronicle."

Khandala two bungalows in one compound suitable for one or two families. Short distance from station. Apply Box 2545 "Bombay Chronicle."

Save Rupees Through "Chronicle" Transactions

Altamount Road—Four Bed Rooms with combined baths, Drawing and Dining Room. Airy and well lighted enjoying beautiful view Rent Rs. 250 apply Box 2543 "Bombay Chronicle."

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

To be let for vegetarian Hindus airy big rooms from Rs. 10 to 15 per month in old and quite new buildings open on four sides with Electric lights and abundant water supply in Madhav-Wadi at the junction of Dadar Main Road and Naigam Cross Road close to G. I. P. Dadar Railway Station. Apply Mehtaji or Bhaiyaji at the premises or the owner Madhowji Thakersey at Pherozesha Mehta Road, Behramji Mansion Second Floor, Fort, Bombay. 4980.

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Airy and well lighted office premises in Medows Street near Central Bank. Suitable for Solicitors, Architects. Apply Box No. 2535 "Bombay Chronicle".

29. PLOTS FOR SALE

For Sale or Lease whole or part of extensive land at Anton Hill, Wadala, Matunga, Near Gowari Station, G.I.P. Rly. Harbour Line. Area 280641 Square Yards. Offers should be made to:—Box No. 4977 "Bombay Chronicle."

At Thana—five acres with a house for sale or lease on long term. For further particulars apply 2551 "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED TO RENT

Wanted—godown in Fort, must be at least 1000 sq. feet clear area. Apply Box. 2536, "Bombay Chronicle."

34. MOTOR TRUCKS.

Ford Motor truck 1 1/2 tons in very good working order. Low mileage. Owner selling it to buy smaller. Apply Box 2553 "Bombay Chronicle."

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Wanted entire editions for cash of Directories, Year Books, Notes of Texts, and other useful and educational books in any language from publishers or authors. Apply Box 7836 "Bombay Chronicle."

Want second hand Harvard Classic and latest Encyclopaedia Britannica. Address Box No. 2555 "The Bombay Chronicle" stating price expected.

61. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Violin made by Bisiach the famous Italian maker. Price Rs. 350. Please write to Box No. 2538 "Bombay Chronicle."

63. RADIO EQUIPMENT.

Big Sacrifice for Quick Sale Crosley—good tubes. Excellent condition. New resistance coil. Price Rs. 250. Apply to Box No. 2521, "Bombay Chronicle."

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Influential agents to represent a well established Indian Life Office of about 46 years standing at Surat, Broach, Godhra Baroda, Cambay and Nadiad. Apply immediately Box No. 7761 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Influential and Energetic Chief Agents for Bombay, Karachi and Baroda for both ordinary and Industrial Branches of the "Palladium Assurance Co., Ltd." Excellent prospects for right type of men. Apply with credentials. Head Office, 5 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (7810).

99 MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale: New Portable stonecrusher and mortar mills. Apply Eruch D. Engineer and Coy., Apollo Street, Bombay. 7337

103. LIVE STOCK.

Wanted one progeny tested White Plymouth Rock Cockrel. Write stating price to Box No. 2559 "Bombay Chronicle."

POULTRY.

Prize winning Trio of Rhode Island Reds good egg layers Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 2561 "Bombay Chronicle."

118. TAILORING

Will make a suit at 10 per cent. below market price for new customers only to convince them about our cut and quality of cloth. Jimmy and Co., Empress Mahal, Dadar Circle. (2528).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea consignment. Best quality tea in original packing at most moderate price. Straight from the plantations to be supplied only to dealers. Apply Box 2527, "The Bombay Chronicle".

123. FURNITURE.

Wanted—Dining room table with extension and six chairs. Please write stating price to Box No. 2540, "Bombay Chronicle."

HOME FURNISHINGS

Cash for used washing machine. Prefer Scaytag. Apply Box No. 2556 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted used furniture, rugs, double bed crockeries preferably from Hindu family leaving Bombay. Apply stating price wanted Box No. 2558 "Bombay Chronicle."

149 PHOTOGRAPHY

Camera 4 1/2 by 2 1/4" with Zeiss 4.5 lens very fast and in perfect order with other sundries. Original cost Rs. 215. Will sell for Rs. 125. Apply Box 2552 "Bombay Chronicle."

TYPEWRITERS

Royal portable typewriter for sale. Sacrifice for cash Rs. 100. Please write to Box No. 2542 "Bombay Chronicle."

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Wanted Steel Cabinets For Office use, must be in good condition. Write stating price expected to Box No. 2511 "Bombay Chronicle".

ART AND ANTIQUE.

Oil paintings by internationally famous artists with beautiful frames. Must see to appreciate. Various sizes. Price on request. Write to Box No. 2526, "Bombay Chronicle".

TUTORING.

Tutor knowing French perfectly to teach a matriculation student. Apply stating qualifications and salary Box 2539 "Bombay Chronicle."

SPORTS GOODS

For sale 5 tennis rackets, two golf sets. Price Rs. 75. Apply to Box No. 2554 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for Five Rowing Boats so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before 4-0 p.m. on Saturday the 13th March, 1937.

Copy of the Specification can be had from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/-.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad.
27th February, 1937.
(4978).

G. I. P RAILWAY.

RATE CIRCULAR.

A new Rate Circular viz., Special Rate Circular No. 3 of 1937, has been issued. Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or stations.
4979.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

Offers are invited for the purchase of the following rights for a period of one year from 1-4-1937 to 31-3-1938 which will be received up to 1-0 p.m. (B.T.) on Monday the 15th March, 1937.

(1) Cultivating the reclaimed land at Deonar and Borla Villages.
(2) Catching fish from the catch-water drains and from the Khajans at Deonar and Borla Villages.

The offers should be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed with the description of the right and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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CITY ENGINEER.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st March, 1937.
4983.

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FIVE NEW GUN CLUBS

Main Features Of Forest Administration Last Year

The following is a summary of the Forest Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1935-36.

The year under report was the last of the long association between Sind and the Presidency.

During the year the area under forests increased by about 29 square miles in Sind by alluvial accretion. There was an increase in forest offences mainly of unauthorised felling or removal of forest produce and unauthorised grazing; but of over 24,000 cases registered only 420 were actually taken to court, nearly 22,000 cases being compounded.

The increase in the number of offences was due among other causes to greater vigilance and the better registration of offences. The results of the measures adopted to protect the forests from fire were good. Of 8,000 square miles under protective supervision, 7,505 square miles were free of fires. The cost of protection was just over Rs. 3 a square mile. A number of villages were rewarded for good fire protection work by reduction or remission of grazing fees.

Nearly 88 per cent of the Presidency forests were open to the grazing of horned cattle throughout the year. The policy of closing forests to grazing for only half the normal period was continued in the Northern Circle (except in cases where the forest growth was retarded by fires).

The value of the forest produce removed free by privilege holders and free grantees is estimated to have been nearly Rs. 29 lakhs.

INCREASE IN REVENUE.

The results of the silvicultural operations of the department were satisfactory. Particular praise is due to those responsible for the high proportion of survivals of germinated and transplanted trees in the Pen and Panvel ranges of Kolaba and in the Southern Division, particularly Belgaum. These however, are areas of heavy rainfall. In the drier regions the work is more difficult and of even more importance. In this connection the success and expansion of the agri-cum-forestry system, particularly in the East Nasik Division, is noteworthy. Government agree with the Chief Conservator as to the value of this system in bettering the economic condition of the forest tribes.

While the revenue earned by the department rose from Rs. 55,33,756 in the previous year to Rs. 58,89,966 during the year under review, the expenditure fell from Rs. 31,15,428 to Rs. 31,09,344. The average of revenue and expenditure during the previous quinquennium was Rs. 55,66,458 and Rs. 36,67,374, respectively.

The three Governments saw mills in Kanara yielded a very high profit during the year.

A number of interesting schemes of research and experiment continued under the control of the Chief Conservator. Five new gun clubs were formed. Forest land given out for cultivation in the Northern and Central Circles brought in an income of Rs. 53,997.

SPECIAL MID-WEEK CHANGE

At The Empire

A purview of airplanes of the future will be afforded motion picture goers who see Columbia's "Devil's Squadron" which begins to-day at the Empire Theatre. For in the intriguing screen drama all new types of aircrafts are shown, from the mighty transport plane designed to carry 6 tons of freight and passengers, to the trim, racing craft capable of swishing through the air at nearly 300 miles an hour.

Richard Dix is starred in "Devil's Squadron" with Karen Morley and Lloyd Nolan playing the featured roles. Both Dix and Nolan, as test pilots fly the new type airplanes in the picture. Also in the film are Karen Morley, Shirley Ross and Billy Burrud. Erle C. Kenton directed.

City Bussinessmen "At Home" To Khaitan

Prominent businessmen of Bombay were present at an "At Home", on Monday evening, at the Radio Club, given by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to meet Mr. D. P. Khaitan President and members of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries.

Among those present were Sir Sorabji Pochakhanawalla, Lala Padampat Singhania, Lala Shri Ram, Dewan Bahadur Ratnasbhapati Mudaliar, Mr. Walchand Hirachand and other members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Students of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College at a picnic party at Juhu

INTER-PROVINCIAL EXCISE BARRIERS

Plea For Uniform Basis Of Regulations

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

In a communication to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, the Secretary of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry draws Government's attention to the lack of uniformity in excise regulations in the various provinces and feels that it is necessary that prior to the operation of provincial autonomy, steps should be taken by the Central Government, in consultation with provincial administrations, to prevent in future the tendency to introduce provincial protection by means of excise duties to industries situated in their respective areas.

EXCISE REGULATIONS.

He says: "I am directed by the Committee of the Federation to address the Government of India on certain aspects of administration of excise regulations in various provinces. It is brought to the notice of the Committee that excise regulations in the various provinces are not on uniform basis and that the rates of excise duties leviable on spirit and spirituous preparations vary from province to province. In certain provinces, excise duties on certain preparations produced in the provinces themselves are different from those leviable on similar products coming into those provinces from other provinces. Such a diversity of procedure in the administration of an important branch of the Provincial Government is bound to affect the internal movement of indigenous products from one province to another. The procedure as regards the import and export permit laid down by some of the provinces in the administration of their excise regulations is such as to practically prohibit import of spirituous and pharmaceutical preparations containing spirit from other provinces in India. With the growing development of small industries utilising as raw materials products which are subject to excise regulations, such diversity in the procedure varying from province to province is bound to affect the normal course of developments of such industries as manufacture of spirituous, medicinal and toilet preparations.

"Under the customs tariff, imports of spirituous, medicinal or toilet preparations from foreign countries into India enjoy greater facilities in their movement from one province to another, as once they are taxed under the customs tariff, at the place of entry into British India, these imports are immune from any further imposition of taxes under excise regulations. The Committee of the Federation would like to point out that similar preparations and products manufactured in India are put in a disadvantageous position compared to imports of such products from foreign countries owing to their being subjected to varying duties leviable under excise regulations.

INTER-PROVINCIAL BARRIERS.

"From the replies given by Mr. A. H. Lloyd on behalf of the Government of India in the Assembly on January 25, on the question of removing the existing inter-provincial barriers to trade in the pharmaceutical industry, the Committee understand that the 8th session of the Industries Conference arrived at a conclusion that a uniform rate of excise duties was desirable and that the excise should be collected at the source under the supervision of the local excise authorities and credited to the province or the State where the goods are consumed. The Conference further decided that the question should be referred to a meeting of the Excise Commissioners of the various provinces. The Committee are glad to note that the decisions arrived at the 8th Industries' Conference and trust that the Provincial Governments would agree to participate in such a conference and would try to introduce uniform excise laws in their administration of the Excise Department with a view to removing all the disadvantages to which indigenous products are subjected as compared to imports of similar products from foreign countries. The Committee express the hope that the Government of India would, therefore, expedite consideration of this question and would be instrumental in bringing about uniformity in provincial excise regulations all over India."—A.P.

A group of girls who took part in the Marathi and Konkani dramas, staged under the auspices of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj, Bombay, at the Baliwala Theatre recently.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Ten persons were arrested by the C I D., Prevention of Crime Branch Police on Saturday night on charges of gambling.

They were placed before the Magistrate who released them on bail till the 8th inst., at Mazagaon Court to-day.

A number of cases of assault and causing grievous hurt, which occurred during the weekend in different localities of the city, came up before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day.

All the suspects were ordered to be released on bail by the Magistrate in various amounts.

That she was under the complete influence of her manager and that he took all her earnings and ill-treated her were the allegations made by Ivy Thompson, a film-actress, before Mr. R. Mathalone, at the Mazagon Court.

Miss Roshanara, alias Iyy Thompson, a film-actress and Anamed Ismail, an Egyptian, were acquitted of criminal breach of trust and abetment in respect of furniture valued at about Rs. 400.

A bold attempt at shop-lifting by two persons is alleged to have succeeded, though one of the partners in the game was taken into custody.

It was stated that Papa Magal and Shankar went to the shop of Lallchand Bhagwani yesterday afternoon and said that they wanted to purchase a watch. Papa Magal went into the shop, while Shanker stood on the footpath. The dealer gave a watch to Papa for inspection. Papa handed it to Shanker on the footpath, who is alleged to have quietly run away with it. He was chased but succeeded in escaping through the Mint Cross Lane.

However, Papa was apprehended and the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, remanded him today to Police custody till March 13.

Arrested on charges of obstructing public servant in the discharge of his duties and aiding a person in custody to escape, L Duke and J Grindred were put up before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, to-day.

It was alleged that last night Police Constable No. 3075 "A", arrested a hawker of cocoanuts for shouting in a prohibited area and was taking him to the Police Station. At the top of the Wodehouse Bridge he met the two accused, who began by asking him why he had arrested the hawker. Eventually, they surrounded the constable and asked the hawker to get away, which he did.

The Constable, however, took the two persons to the Colaba Police Station where they were let out on bail. The bail period was enlarged by the Magistrate till March 8.

In the early hours of Saturday last, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, had the unpleasant experience of being woken up from sleep by an intruder as he stood on the ledge outside a window holding on to the window sill, at his residence at Quetta House, Babulnath 2nd Lane.

Mr. Mehta raised an alarm when Abdulla Ismail, the suspect, in attempting to jump down on to a window shade on the ground floor, fell down on the ground.

He was subsequently arrested in the adjoining compound. His alleged accomplice, Mahomed Yacub was arrested at Chowpatty.

Abdulla Ismail, who has been admitted to hospital and Mahomed Yacub were remanded to police custody till the 12th inst., Gamdevi Police are making further enquiries.

Bahaism And Parliament Of Religions

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, (By Mail).

Mrs. Shirin K. Fozdar of Bombay, an International Bahai lecturer has left Ajmer for Calcutta to represent the Bahai Faith at the Parliament of Religions which is to be held there in the first week of March. She lectured here on Universal Brotherhood at the Government College.

From Calcutta Mrs. Fozdar will proceed to Burma and then to South India on a lecturing tour. In the course of her lecture she expressed an opinion that the present conditions in the world could be remedied only through the power of religion, and that too a religion which could be universally adopted—a religion that was suited to the present age, shorn of dogmas and superstitions.

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SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.) Sandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

Stomach Sufferers! This new treatment brings immediate relief

Wonderful new effervescent tablet ends Wind, Flatulence, Heartburn —Stops Headaches, Colds, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Pains.

Here, at last, is a really new treatment for all the ills which come from acid stomach; a combination in an entirely new form of the three essential ingredients which doctors have used separately for years. It's "Alka-Seltzer."

Drop an "Alka-Seltzer" Tablet in half a glass of water and you have a sparkling, bubbling drink that's really nice to take.

The results of this pleasant, refreshing drink are truly astonishing. Your pain will vanish. The excess acidity which has caused all your trouble will be counteracted: your Indigestion will be over.

Whatever else you may have used, give "Alka-Seltzer" a trial to-day. "Alka-Seltzer" Tablets are entirely new and entirely different from the ordinary type of remedy. They are a scientific product—a corrective alkalizing drink which first relieves the pain and then removes the cause. There is nothing so good as "Alka-Seltzer"—nothing to equal it. It is not harmful and not a laxative.

If you have Indigestion, Wind or Sour Stomach, if you feel pain or discomfort after eating, "Alka-Seltzer" will bring you relief when all else has failed.

If you have a Headache, a glass of this pleasant, sparkling "Alka-Seltzer" will end it at once. If you suffer from Colds, Neuralgia or Rheumatic Pains, this new treatment is exactly what you need.

Try "Alka-Seltzer" Tablets to-day. Prove how wonderful they are yourself, how pleasant to take, how rapid in its results. Discover for yourself that here at last is the remedy you have sought so long. Any chemist can supply you with "Alka-Seltzer" Brand Tablets.

WHAT?— NO FUSSY APPETITE?
YES, 'ALKA-SELTZER' SET ME RIGHT
SOUR STOMACH
I'VE GOT A COLD, I DON'T FEEL WELL, SIR
YOU SHOULD HAVE TAKEN 'ALKA-SELTZER'
COLDS
DOES MY HEAD ACHE? BOY, AND HOW!
TAKE 'ALKA-SELTZER', IT'S A WOW!
MORNING MISERY
Be Wise— Alkalize
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"Alka-Seltzer" Tablets make a sparkling alkalizing drink. They give prompt, pleasant relief from Headaches, Sour Stomach, Wind, Distress after Meals, Colds and other everyday Aches and Pains

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WHAT DID YOU BUY WHEN YOU BOUGHT THIS PAPER?

FIRST, of course, you bought the news from the far-off corners of the world. Late news and live news, covering all the countless interests and activities of all peoples.

Then too, you bought the local news—about the recent doings of people you know, announcements of coming events, intimate details of your own special circle.

And, what more?... Aren't you forgetting the vital news items "in the advertising columns?" Items of immediate interest and real importance to you and yours. News of better buys in food and clothes and things for the house. "News that you must watch closely and constantly—if you expect to make your money do its job".

This new year, form the fine habit of following the advertisements with an eagle eye. It will save you money and help you live a richer life.

Hammond Meets With Early Disaster

England Makes Poor Start In First Innings

Australia's Last Player Dismissed Cheaply: Farnes Captures Six Wickets For 96: England 184 For 4 At Close Of Play

The Fifth Test match of the present series between England and Australia, at Melbourne, is intensely exciting. Despite Australia's big score in the first innings, the fate of the Ashes is still hanging in the balance.

The Australians scored three centuries in their first knock in the Fifth Test: McCabe 112, Bradman 169 and Badcock 118.

Don Bradman has the distinction of scoring 651 runs, including five centuries, in the three innings of the 1936-37 Test matches played in Australia. His best performances are:—

THIRD TEST	 270
FOURTH TEST	 212
FIFTH TEST	 169

Monday's Play

MELBOURNE, March 1.

Australia's innings terminated to-day with 604 runs, with the addition of only eleven more runs.

Six hundred was reached in exactly six hundred minutes and, four runs later, Fleetwood-Smith's leg and middle stumps were uprooted by Farnes, who has altogether taken six wickets for 96 runs.

Australia's previous highest score against England in the Tests was 600, scored also at Melbourne in 1924-25.

England's Poor Start

England started their innings rather poorly, their first wicket having been lost at 33, when Barnett was caught by Oldfield off Nash after he had scored only 18.

At lunch England had scored 65 for one wicket.

At lunch time both Worthington and Hardstaff were playing and had each of them scored 23 runs.

Barnett and Worthington, who opened for England in the first and third tests, opened to-day, but the problem of a good opening pair for England remains unsolved. Scoring a hectic 18 in 20 minutes, Barnett raised the excitement of the crowd to intensity, but performed none of the normal duties of an opening bat.

Worthington batted with great caution, playing O'Reilly's slow bowling at one time for 20 minutes scoring.

Hardstaff, who followed Barnett, also batted patiently and calmly, and by the close had scored 73. Worthington was most unluckily dismissed when he expected a glorious hook of Fleetwoodsmith and at the same time trod on his wicket. Hammond and Leyland both failed, scoring 14 and 7 respectively. These dismissals seem to preclude the possibility of a big score by England. McCormick and Nash, who opened the Australian attack, both kept an excellent length and pace.

O'Reilly, who took over from McCormick, had a fielder sitting on the bat at forward midon, and later surrounded Wyatt on the legside with close-in fielders, Fingleton and Bradman being a few feet from the bat.

Scoring became slower as the day wore on, and 150 was reached in 194 minutes. Watt battery an hour for his 20.

At the close of the play, England had made 184 for four wickets.

Stumps were drawn earlier owing to bad light.

THE TEAMS

AUSTRALIA	ENGLAND
Bradman (capt.)	Allen (capt.)
Badcock	Wyatt
Fingleton	Barnett
Fleetwood-Smith	Leyland
Gregory	Hammond
McCabe	Voce
McCormick	Verity
Oldfield	Worthington
O'Reilly	Farnes
Rigg	Ames
Nash	Hardstaff
Brown, 12th man	Fishlock, 12th man

The Scores:—

AUSTRALIA
(First Innings)

Fingleton, c Voce, b Farnes	17
Rigg, c Ames, b Farnes	26
McCabe, c Farnes, b Verity ...	112
Bradman, b Farnes	169
Badcock, c Worthington, b Voce	118
Gregory, c Verity, b Farnes ..	80
Oldfield, c Ames, b Voce	21
Nash, c Ames, b Farnes	17
O'Reilly, b Voce	1
Fleetwood-Smith, b Farnes ..	13
McCormick, not out	17
Extras	11
Total	604

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	17	0	99	0
Farnes	28.5	5	96	6
Voce	29	3	123	3
Hammond	16	1	62	0
Verity	41	5	127	1
Worthington	6	0	60	0
Leyland	3	0	26	0

ENGLAND
(1st Innings)

Barnett, c Oldfield, b Nash	18
Worthington, (?) ..	?
Hammond, c Nash, b O'Reilly	14
Hardstaff, not out	73
Leyland, b O'Reilly	7
Wyatt, not out	20
Extras	?
Total (for 4 wkts.)	184

MADRAS OFFICIALS UPSET

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

The prospect of the Congress accepting Ministry in Madras Presidency will upset many a plan of the present Government.

It had been decided that the Secretariat should commence its exodus to Ooty in the first week of April and stay there for a period of three months.

It is practically certain that the Congress Ministry, should it come to power, in pursuance of the Congress policy of effecting economy will not elect to enjoy the salubrious climate of the Hills at the expense of the tax-payer. This contingency was created a flutter in the dovecots of the Secretariat.

The secretaries, superintendents and clerks have rented bungalows and houses in Ooty. They cannot go there when the Ministry remains in Madras in which case, they will have to pay heavily for rent.

It is felt that, since expenditure has been incurred in this connection, the officials may be permitted to have the exodus this year and that from next year it may be given up.

It is also asked whether if the Ministry assumes a stiff attitude, they will meet the legitimate expenses incurred by the officials. It is not improbable that they would not be made to suffer for an act done in the normal course of business and that they would be compensated for the loss.—United Press.

LINDBERGHS DODGE PRESSMEN

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

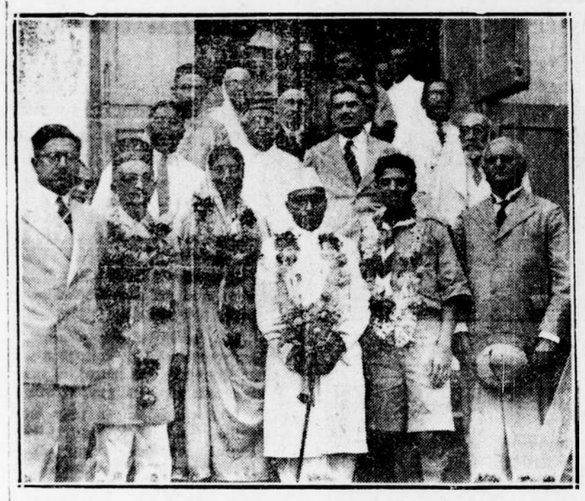
Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh arrived here this morning by the Bombay mail from Nagpur.

As their names did not appear on the reservation list it was very difficult to spot them on arrival and they left Howrah quietly outwitting everybody, including press representatives.

One pressman, however, noticed two figures, resembling the photographs of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh, leaving the platform with very small luggage, but as he hurried to enquire who they were, they brushed him aside, hurriedly took a taxi and proceeded to Calcutta before it could be ascertained that the pair were Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh.—A. P.

Having regard to the general policy of the Congress and declaration made in the Congress manifesto, the Lucknow City Congress Committee decided yesterday that Congressmen should not accept offices even where they had a majority.

King Farouk of Egypt sailed for Marseilles abroad the s.s. "Viceroy of India", with his mother Queen Nazli and his young sisters, on a four months' tour of Britain and the Continent.



Rover Scout J. R. Modi (2nd from right), who, after completing his world-tour of five Continents on bicycle in thirty-two months, was welcomed at a public meeting on arrival on Sunday at Royal Opera House. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay (3rd from right), presided.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m) GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben 'World Affairs' A talk by H. Wickham Steed, 7-47 p.m. 'Haunting Harmonies.' In which you will hear some of your favourite syncopated melodies played on two pianos, 8-0 p.m. 'London Calling—1600!', 8-30 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra, 9-40 p.m. The Fifth Cricket Test Match: Australia v England, 10-0 p.m. The News and Announcements, 10-20 p.m. Dance Music.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s

8-0 a.m. Instrumental Music Hawaiian Guitar Solo M. Vasant Kumar, 8-15 a.m. Fifteen Minutes of Powadas Marutirao Pahelwan, 8-30 a.m. Talk (Urdu): "Film Industries of the East" by T. Chughtaie, 8-45 a.m. Popular Music Basheer Qawwal, "Tumabina Kona Sambhale" Ghazal, "Mohammad Hamare" Qawwali, "Arabvale Balam" Qawwali, (assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra).

1-0 p-0 p.m. Market Report and Announcements A Studio Concent, The Russian Trio Leo Goutkin Violin, Rudolph Kougel Cello, Michel Beno Piano. 2-0 p.m. Close down, 5-30 p.m. A Potpourri, 6-30 p.m. "For Children" by Aunty Marion, News of children in other countries, "The meaning of music" "Customs of the Coronation" "The Coronation Chair" A Story: "The Disobedient Ducks" Song "See the funny little bunnies Introducing a member of the "Birthday Club", 7-0 p.m. An Interlude "Artist's Life" Strauss, "Vienna Blood" Straus William Gross and Walter Kaufmann Piano Duets, 7-15 p.m. "About The Home' A Real Cook's Tour, 7-30 p.m. The Cocktail Hour Leon Abbey and his Dance Band from the Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-30 p.m. Commercial News and the News in Hindi 9-0 p.m. Talk (English): "Some Places I have seen" by Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharlar, 9-15 p.m. The News, 9-30 p.m. Sweet Sahnai B. M. Devlankar of Poona, (with harmonium and tabla), 10-0 p.m. Songs from the South. A programme of South Indian Music Lalita Venkatram with her Veena.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres 882 kc/s

8-0 a.m. Shrimad Bhagwad Geeta (text and translation) by Shiriman Lala Jamna Pershad, 8-15 a.m. Indian Music (recorded), 9-0 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Who Stand and Wait" No. 7 Broadcasting by Lionel Fielden, Controller of Broadcasting (Hindustani Translation). 9-15 a.m. Shamshad Bai Light Music, 9-40 a.m. Air Orchestra Jogiya, 9-50 a.m. Madho Parshad Tarabadkar, of Poona Classical Music.

1-0 p.m. "Happy Variety", 1-55 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English), 2-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani) 2-5 p.m. Air Orchestra Pilu. 2-20 p.m. Madho Parshad Tarabadkar of Poona Classical Music, 2-35 p.m. Violin, Piano and Tabla Dadra, 2-40 p.m. Shamshad Bai Light Music, 5-30 p.m. Air Orchestra Gaori (with an introduction to the Ragni), 5-45 p.m. Madho Parshad Tarabadkar of Poona Classical Music, 6-10 p.m. A Duet, 6-20 p.m. Brinder Singh Rawat Bhajan, Ghazal and Dadra, 6-45 p.m. Air Orchestra Kedara, 7-0 "For Villagers Only" (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.), 8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "The Town as I see it.' No. 1 by Prof. Rashid Ahmad Siddiqi, 8-15 p.m. Air Orchestra Behag 8-30 p.m. Shamshad Bai Light Music and Folk Songs, 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani) 9-30 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (English), 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Who Stand and Wait" No. 9 Ministerial Services, by H. A. MacDonald, O.B.E., Director, Regulation and Forms, 10-0 pm. Hotel Marina Viennese Orchestra, Leader: Edwin Klein, Overture "A Night in Venice" J. Strauss, Waltz "Mephists Calls from Hades" Strauss, Fantasie "Remembrance of Grieg" Urbach, "Valse Triste" Sibelius, "Berceuse" Godard, Potpouri "Where the Lark Sings" F. Lehar.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s 49.10 metres 6,109 kc/s (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

12-56 p.m. SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra relayed from the Palm Court, 1-16 p.m. SB Talk (English) "Safety First: Motoring." No. 4 by J. B. Daymond, Editor, A.A.B. Magazine, Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft, 1-36 p.m. Religious Talk: "Gangopakhyan." by Gour Mohan Mukherjee, 2-6 p.m. Modern Bengali Song Dwijen Chowdhury, 2-16 p.m. Talk: "A Dooars' Hunting Episode." by Satya Jiban Banerjee 2-31 p.m. Instrumental Duet (Violin and Piano) Sachi Bilas Mitra, Dwijen Chowdhury, 2-51 p.m. Talk "Woman: Her Rites and Rituals" by Surama Mitra, 5-6 p.m. Letters and Answers to Queries. Concert by Chaturanga Talk: "More about Insects" Narendra Nath Basu, Stories of the Air, by Mejdidi, Conducted by Mejdidi, 6-6 p.m. Music Lessons by P. K. Mullick, 6-36 p.m. Pala Kirtan "Raas", 7-36 p.m. The Betar Orchestra by Tarak Nath De, 7-51 p.m. Modern Bengali Song Sheuli Sarkar, 8-6 p.m. SB Talk: "As I Knew Him." No. 1 Swami Vivekanunda by Dr. Bhupendra Nath Dutt, 8-21 p.m. SB Dadra and Gazal Indu Bala, 8-41 p.m. Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali), 8-46 p.m. SB The News and Announcements, 9-1 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In English), 9-6 p.m. SB The News and Announcements, 9-21 p.m. SB All-India Inter-Regimental Team Boxing Championships.

Mysore Programme

6-30 to 8 p.m. (i) Karnatic Vocal Music, (ii) Kannada Folk Songs, by Sriman N. Bhadrayya, (iii) Mysore News (7-15 p.m.).

ALL-INDIA HINDI SAMMELAN

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

The 26th Annual Session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will be held at Madras on the 27th, 28th and 29th March 1937, during the Easter holidays. A reception committee has been formed with Lady Raman (wife of Sir C. V. Raman) as the Chairwoman.

Along with the Sammelan, conferences relating to literature, Philosophy, Science, Ladies Conferences relating to Literature, first annual session of the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad will also be held.—United Press.

FOR BOTH TEAMS in THE SAME MATCH!

Strange Case Of A British Player

Charlton Athletic accomplished one of the greatest feats ever known when, in two seasons, they rose from the Third Division (South) to the First Division. Under the clever managership of that great player of a few years ago, Jimmy Seed, and the leadership of Jimmy Oakes, their full-back and captain, Charlton have reached heights no one ever dreamt they would accomplish.

Jim Oakes, by no means a youngster in the football sense, joined Charlton in peculiar circumstances.

A few years ago Oakes was assisting Port Vale. While playing against Charlton in a Second Division match at The Valley a heavy fog suddenly descended on the ground—and the match was abandoned, to be replayed months later.

SIGNED ON.

It was during this period that Charlton, who had been greatly impressed by Oakes' play, got into touch with the Port Vale club—and signed Oakes.

When the match was replayed Oakes turned out for Charlton. In the true sense of the word, he thus played for both teams in the same match!

Before Mr. Seed became manager, George Robinson, a skilful forward, had left Charlton to assist Burton, a club out of the League, and the Athletic put him on the transfer list—with a fee on him.

Soon after taking over control at Charlton, Manager Seed had several offers for Robinson. He had never seen the player in action, and thought that if other clubs were interested in him, he might go and see him play.

LOOKING AHEAD.

He travelled to Burton, saw Robinson in action—and realised that here was the man Charlton needed, so back to Charlton went George Robinson!

The "Babes" of the First Division take a great interest in the future of their players. In an effort to prepare them for the days when they can no longer play football, the club has bought desks, pens, etc., and, once a week, a master from a near-by evening Institute calls in at The Valley and puts the lads through their paces—"Answers".

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE VACANCIES

None For Dr. Solanki's Seat?

Two hours were spent on Monday in electing members for the Standing Committee, Improvements Committee and the Schools Committee for the ensuing year to fill the vacancies caused by those who cease to be members under the Municipal Act.

For the Standing Committee there were eight candidates for six vacancies, while for the Improvements Committee ten candidates had registered their nominations for six vacancies.

In the Schools Committee, for six vacancies there were nine candidates Dr. P. G. Solanki has retired from the Schools Committee and his seat remains vacant as no nomination from the Scheduled Class has been received. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole was declared elected on the Schools Committee as he was the only candidate from the Intermediate Class.

Mrs. Lilavati Velinker was also declared elected as she was the only lady candidate among the women as required under the Municipal Act.

The result will be declared on Thursday next.

GADGIL AND JEDHE CONGRATULATE MAHARASHTRA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A., and Mr. K. M. Jedhe, M.L.A., have issued the following statement in connection with the Congress success in the election in Maharashtra Province:—

"We congratulate Congress workers in Maharashtra for the measure of success they have attained in the recent elections.

It is really creditable in view of the fact that Congress candidates were opposed by two well-organised groups, viz., the Democratic Party and the old non-Brahmin party. Except Ratnagiri and Thana all other districts have done well. Poona, Nasik, Kolaba and East Khandesh, Sholapur did splendid work.

Congress won in all single-member constituencies. Multimember constituencies, which the rival groups including Kelkar groups secured for their parties' benefit, were responsbie for the loss of few Congress seats in Maharashtra. We offer our congratulations to the successful candidates and trust that they will hold the banner of the Congress high.—United Press.

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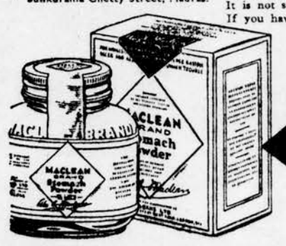
Health is too important to risk for the sake of a few annas, so be sure to ask for the genuine MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER, under that exact name with the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN." It is not sold loose but only in bottles in cartons. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., at the addresses given in this announcement.

Always remember not to ask vaguely for Maclean. Ask specifically for MACLEAN BRAND STOMACH POWDER.



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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Magh Vad 5, 1993.
Muslim: Jilhej 18, 1305.
Parsi: Shehenever 28, 1306
Hightide: 2-20, 15-06.
Lowtide: 8-32, 20-35.
Sunrise: 7h. 58m.
Sunset: 6h. 44m.

Students' Protest Meeting, Blavatsky Lodge, Mrs. Kamaladevi to preside at 6-30 p.m.
Indian Central Cotton Committee, 34th meeting, Sir Bryce Burt presiding, Vulcan House, Nicol Road.

Wednesday, March 3.

Municipal Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.
Indian Progressive Group annual meeting, Taj Mahal Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

MARRIAGE

We beg to inform all our friends and relations that the marriage of Bhai Krishnachandra Bhagvandas which was to have been celebrated on Wednesday, the 3rd March and Thursday, the 4th March, 1937, at our Bangalow at Ghod Bunder Road, Borivali, is indefinitely postponed owing to certain unavoidable circumstances.

VALLABHDAS LAXMIDAS DAMODER
BHAGWANDAS TRIKAMDAS DAMODER

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the month of February 1937, the number of patients treated 2097 males, 1,497 females and 1282 children. Total 4,876. Average per day, 174.

D. T. MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in the Damodher Thackersey Mooljl Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of January 1937, was 1691 out of whom 15.02 were males and 189 were females including children.

MRS. KAMALADEVI WILL PRESIDE AT STUDENTS' PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of All India Students' Federation and the Bombay Youth Association a meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, to protest against the inhuman treatment meted out to the students in U. P. for attending election campaign meetings. Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will preside.

MRS. KAMALADEVI SPEAKS

Under the auspices of the United Jain Students' Union Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will deliver a lecture on Socialism, to-day, (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) in the lecture hall of the Union, Peerbhoy Building No. 2, 4th Floor, Princess Street.

Itch Germs Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause terrible Itching, Cracking, Eczema, Peeling, Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nixoderm kills the germs in 7 minutes and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get guaranteed Nixoderm from your chemist today and remove the real cause of skin trouble.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Thank You Jeeves"! Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Born to Dance." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mary of Scotland." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Iman Farosh." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Desh-Diwan." Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Prem Bandhan." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Jungle Queen". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Izzat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Polo Joe". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dharmaveer". Daily at 5, 7-15 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Beloved Vagabond." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Pratima". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Mr. and Mrs. Bombay." Time as usual.
WEST-END—"Flower Girl" Time as usual.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Municipal Workers' Union will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of the Union, to fix up the dates of the Annual General Meeting of the Union which is proposed to be held in the current month.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN D. C. C.

The meeting of the Suburban District Congress Committee which was to be held on the 2nd instant has been postponed and will be held at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, (3rd instant), at the Congress House, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macilaraith" arrived in London on the evening of February 26. Clan Line Steamer "Clan Morrison" left Liverpool on the morning of February 27.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Strathmore" with the Mails from London of 18th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on the 28th idem and left there at 7 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Thursday the 4th instant.

BHOPAL GOVT. LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.
From Central Bank Of India)

The Bhopal Government 3½ per cent. Loan List was opened at 11 a.m. on 1st March, 1937 and was closed the same day, having been oversubscribed.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An emergency meeting of the Managing Committee of the Vile Parle Congress Committee will take place not on Friday March 5 as previously announced but on March 4, Thursday.

The nomination papers for the three vacant seats on the Managing Committee must be forwarded to Mr. Indravadan Oza, the president, Vile Parle Congress Committee before 7 p.m. on March 5.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

There will be an election for the three vacant seats on the Managing Committee of Vile Parle Congress Committee on Friday, the 5th March, 1937. Those members of the Congress Committee who wish to stand for the election should send in their nominations duly proposed and seconded to Mr. Indravadan Oza, President, Vile Parle Congress Committee before 7 p.m. on Thursday, 4th March, 1937.

• At the first sign of prickly heat, apply Listerine Antiseptic, *full strength*. Almost instantly it relieves the tantalizing itch and sting. It soothes and cools; prevents infection; helps speed recovery.

Listerine Antiseptic is an effective first aid for many other ailments—insect bites, burns, bruises and cuts. Gargled twice daily, it destroys the germs of mouth and throat, helps keep you well and fit. Keep a bottle always at hand.

S-84

LISTERINE
THE SAFE
ANTISEPTIC

TASK BEFORE CONGRESS

Kamaladevi's Resolutions For Ensuing Meeting Of Karnatak P.C.C.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sreemati Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya has given notice of the following resolutions to be moved at the next meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee:

"Resolved that in the opinion of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee the following programme should form an immediate basis for work of the Congress within the legislatures as well as among the masses outside so as to mobilize the largest possible support of the people and to raise the national movement to the higher form of struggle leading finally to the overthrow of Imperialism and achievement of democratic freedom:

Reduction of rent and revenue, fixity of tenure, exception from rent of uneconomic holdings and cancellation of arrears of rent.

Moratorium of debts.

Forty-four hour week and living wage.

Unemployment relief.

Release of political prisoners and

Repeal of anti-national and/or anti-working class laws.

"The K. P. C. C. recommends that Congress Legislators meeting in Convention at Delhi must individually and/or collectively reiterate by an oath their allegiance to the Congress and the struggle for independence and declare their adherence to the Constituent Assembly."—United Press.

TREATMENT OF STUDENTS

Youths' Association's Protest

BOMBAY, Monday.

The General Secretary writes:—The Executive Committee of the Youths' Association records its complete protest against the treatment of students in India, of which the incident of suicide of a student in U. P. is a glaring instance. The crime of this student was that he attended Pandit Jawaharlal's public meeting for which he was publicly caned. Beating, insult and vulgar abuse are the order of the day in most educational institutions. Self-respect of a student is the last consideration with the teaching fraternity. The Committee appeals to the student world to so agitate as to wipe out these blemishes in schools.

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF NEW B. P. C. C.

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:

A meeting of the newly elected B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to transact the following business:

To elect the President of the B. P. C. C.

To elect two General Secretaries.

To elect the Vice-President.

To elect the Treasurer.

To elect the five statutory Committees, namely, (i) Estate and Finance Committee, (ii) Harijan Sub-Committee, (iii) Labour Sub-Committee, (iv) Constitution Sub-Committee and (v) Khadi and Swadeshi Sub-Committee.

To nominate a panel of 8 persons to inquire into and decide all election disputes.

To elect representatives on the Congress Hospital Committee and the People's Jinnah Hall Trust.

Any other business that may be allowed by the Chair

B. P. C. C.

"C" Ward Election Results

BOMBAY, Monday.

The result of the "C" Ward election was announced at 4-30 a.m.

The names of the successful candidates for the six seats are: Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Nagindas T. Master, Meherally, Ganpat Shanker Desai and Mr. Manilal Seth.

Mr. Somji Congratulated

BOMBAY, Monday.

On the assumption of his office as an additional judge of the High Court to-day, Mr. M. A. Somji was the recipient of congratulations from the Original Side Bar.

The Advocate-General spoke on behalf of the Bar.

Mr. Somji replied in suitable terms.

The image of Saraswati (Goddess of Learning) executed by Mr. Jyotirindra Roy was installed at the Bengal Club, Bombay, on the occasion of the Saraswati Pooja, two weeks ago.

STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE

Sequel To Removal Of Principal Of Lahore S. D. P. A. College

LAHORE, March 1.

About 50 students out of a total of 150 of the Sanatan Dharma Phemiri Ayurvedic College have gone on strike and four of them are also "hunger-striking" over the resignation of their Principal Pandit Durga Dutt.

It is alleged the latter had resigned following differences with the College Managing Committee and Secretary. Students demand their Principal's reinstatement and Secretary's removal. Strikers are demonstrating in College premises wearing black badges and shouting slogans.

Negotiations are proceeding with the Managing Committee.—United Press.

MEETING GROUND OF HUMANITY

Seal's Plea For Synthetic Practice Of Religion

CALCUTTA, March 1.

"Our present quest is for a Parliament of Religions, a quest which we seek to voice in this Assembly. But this is only a stepping stone to a Parliament of Man or a Federation of World Cultures," declared Sir Brajendranath Seal, opening the Parliament of Religions organised by the Ramakrishan Centenary Celebrations Committee in the Town Hall this evening, before a distinguished gathering of savants from European and Asiatic countries.

MEETING GROUND.

"Articles of faith, creeds and dogmas divide man from man, but we seek in religion a meeting ground of humanity," added Sir Brajendranath Seal, stressing that what was wanted was not merely a universal religion in its quintessence, as Rammohan sought it in the early days, not merely an eclectic religion by compounding the distinctive essence of the different religions as Keshab Chandra Sen sought it, but "experience as a whole as it has unfolded itself in the history of man. And this can be realiesd by us as Ramkrishna taught, by the synthetic practice of religion, by being a Hindu with a Hindu, a Moslem with a Moslem and a Christian with a Christian, as preparatory to the ultimate realisation of God in man and man in God."

The Parliament will continue with Sir Brajendranath Seal as general president for a week, when distinguished savants, including Sir Francis Younghusband, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and others of international repute, will preside and discourse on the essences of the different religions.—A.P.

Okha Port News

OKHA, March 1.

The Port Officer, wires:—

S. S. "Gamaria" of the British India line arrived on the 20th ultimo, discharged 342 tons of general cargo, from Calcutta, loaded 159 bales of cotton yarn for Rangoon, and left on the 20th ultimo.—A. P.

KARNATAK YOUNG STUDENTS' FOOTBALLERS.

The following gentlemen have been unanimously elected as the office-bearers for the year 1937-38:—Messrs. L. K. Suvarna (President), Shyama Shetty (Vice-President), H. K. Deju, and S. D. Kotenkar (Joint Hon. Secretaries), R. G. Shetty, Hon. Treasurer, H. S. Kanchan, Chief Captain "A" team, B. Narayan Vice-Chief Captain "A" team, Ananada S. Sallan "B" team Captain and R. K. Amin "B" team Vice Captain.

Gwalior Cup Hockey

Lucky Victory For Lusitanians 'A'

Great Display By Y. M. C. A.

Monday's game in the Gwalior Cup Hockey tournament, which was played between the Lusitanians "A" and the Y.M.C.A., took an unexpected turn, when the Lusitanians, who had had mastery of the game in the beginning and had led by two goals in the initial half, lost not only the lead but almost the match as well, but for the fact that luck favoured them in the end and they retired winners by 4 goals to 3 in extra time.

The Lusitanians pressed immediately after the start and their forwards demoralised the Y.M.C.A.'s defence. A pass from the centre-forward which was cleverly intercepted by Almeida, their inside-left, resulted in their first goal. The second goal followed quickly as the result of a hot shot from Boccaro, their centre-forward.

The Lusitanians, who had become quite confident of their victory, relayed in their defence, and Y.M.C.A. were quick to take advantage of the lapse. Combining, they rallied and attacked vigorously and soon succeeded in reducing the lead through Wynne, their inside-left

EXCITING SECOND HALF.

The best play of the match was witnessed in the second half when the Y.M.C.A. were fighting all out for the equaliser. Their second goal, which was the result of an easy shot by Glewis, could have been saved by the goalkeeper, who failed to judge the shot correctly. This brought the score at level.

Evidently encouraged by their success, the Y.M.C.A. played a much better game but their opponents again got the lead through F. Fernandes, off a beautiful pass from Willie, who had changed places with the inside-left. A dramatic situation developed when Wynne scored for the Y.M.C.A. again from a very acute angle, the score board reading 3 goals all.

Willie Fernandes proved very effective as inside-left and breaking through the Y. M. C. A. defence, all on his own, scored the winning goal for his side in the end of the extra time. Thus the Lusitanians won the match by 4 goals to 3 but the great game played by the Y.M.C.A. cannot be ignored and credit must be given to them for they were playing a losing game.

RESULT.

LUSITANIANS "A" ..... 4 goals.
Y. M. C. A "A" ..... 3 goals.

THE TEAMS.

Y. M. C. A.: Ernst; Gidney, Anderson; Gillon, O'Connor, Linford; O'Connor, Saldanha, Glewis, Wynne and Brown.

LUSITANIANS: L. Pinto; D. Fernandes, P. Carvalho, N. Fernandes, N. Rodricks, W. Fernandes; S. Pinto, F. Fernandes; M. Boccarb, R. Almeida and Wences.

REMAINING FIXTURES

Wednesday 3rd March: Semi-finals.

Bombay Customs v. City Armed Police

Thursday, 4th March: Second semi-final.

Lusitanians "A" v. Bombay Telephone Club.

FINAL ON MARCH 6.

The Final will take place on Saturday, March 6. Sir Homi Mehta will preside and distribute the prizes.

Decree Against Secretary Of State

CLAIM ON A FORGED GOVERNMENT NOTE

Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court heard the suit filed by Ratanbai W. Mulgaonker to recover from the Secretary of State for India a Government Promissory Note of the face value of Rs. 25,000 or its value.

The claim was in respect of a Promissory Note which was forged by the plaintiff's son-in-law, Y. K. Laud and which was renewed by the Public Debt Office.

The plaintiff who was a widow used to entrust to Laud her financial transactions in connection with her Government Securities. Laud perpetrated a clever fraud on his mother-in-law. He sold off securities worth Rs. 92,000 and gave to her securities valued at Rs. 25,000 in which he had changed the figure to Rs. 92,000. This note was later renewed by the Public Debt Office on an endorsement purporting to be by the plaintiff. The endorsement was subsequently found to be forged. It was in respect of this that the plaintiff filed this suit.

THE DEFENCE.

One of the points urged on behalf of the defendant was that the fraud could be committed only on account of the negligence of the plaintiff and, therefore, the defendant was not liable for the loss caused to her.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, observed that the plaintiff who did not knew English naturally trusted her son-in-law who had committed the fraud in a clever way. It could not, therefore, be said that the plaintiff was negligent. Under the circumstances the defendant was liable for the loss caused to the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 24,375 being the value of the pro-note for Rs. 25,000 with interest.

U. P. TRADE UNION CONGRESS SESSION

Roy To Preside: But R. C. Chairman Served With Notice

JHANSI: March 1

Mr. M. N Roy has been elected President of the U. P. Trade Union Congress session and it is expected that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and prominent labour leaders will attend it.—A. P.

RAILWAY UNION PRESIDENT SERVED WITH NOTICE

JHANSI: March 1.

Mr. J. Benjamin, President of the local G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the U. P. Trade Union Congress session to be held here on March 21 and 22 has been served with a notice to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond of Rs. 250 with two securities of Rs. 250 each for good behavious for one year

The notice served on him is in connection with speeches delivered by him during the B.N.R. Strike and regarding participation in the Independence Day celebrations.—A. P.

BANNERJI GIVES UNDERTAKING

Calcutta High Court Allows Him To Continue On Bail

CALCUTTA, March 1.

In connection with the application of the local Government for cancellation of the bail of Dr. Suresh Bannerjee. Mr. Justice Cunliffe and Mr. Justice Henderson have allowed him to continue on bail, Dr. Bannerjee executing a bond containing several other conditions, including non-attendance at public or strikers' meetings and making speeches there, and no publication of any article or manifesto on the political aspect or the subject of the conduct of the strike. This, however, does not preclude Dr. Bannerjee from giving private advice to individual strikers in a private place or from attending the Bengal Assembly to which he is newly elected.

Dr. Bannerjee, who attended the court to-day, agreed to the terms.

Delivering judgment, Mr. Justice Cunliffe said that if there were any further complaints against Dr. Bannerjee regarding any violation of his undertaking, the Court would simply issue an order for his immediate arrest, and that he would be sent to prison.—A. P.

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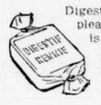

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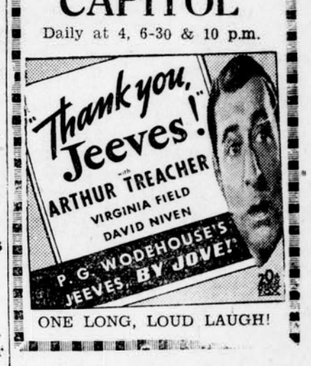

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1937

CONGRESS POLICY

The Congress Working Committee, which met at Wardha during the week-end, has done well to issue a statement outlining the Congress policy to be followed in the Legislatures. The statement is, of course, in full consonance with the election manifesto but sets forth some of the provisions in the latter with more clearness and precision. To all those who might fear that the entry into legislatures and the long delay in settling the question of offices may mean a tendency to weaken the Congress policy of Non-Co-operation the Working Committee gives an assurance in the following words: "The Congress has entered the legislatures not to co-operate with the new Constitution or the Government, but to combat the Act and the policy underlying it, as this Act and the policy are intended to tighten the hold of British Imperialism on India and to continue the exploitation of the Indian people. The Congress adheres to its general and basic policy of non-co-operation wtih the apparatus of British Imperialism, except in so far as circumstances may require variation." None need distrust the last words about the possible variation of the form of non-co-operation, so long as its spirit is not allowed to wane. In battles of all kinds tactics, defensive or offensive, must vary with circumstances.

Conditional Acceptance

As regards the question of offices, the Working Committee proposes to make its recommendations to the A. I. C. C. after it has received the opinions of the Provincial Congress Committees. It appears, however, from various reports that a large majority of Provincial Committees are in favour of acceptance of offices, assuming, of course, that they will be so used as to further the general policy of the Congress, as set forth in the election manifesto. It also appears from certain reports from Wardha that Gandhiji, when consulted, did not countenance acceptance except on some conditions—if at all Congress should find it necessary to declare for acceptance. We do not believe that the conditions indicated in the Press reports from Wardha fully and accurately represent Gandhiji's position. But the net result of the conditions to be imposed upon the Governor would, we believe, be that, if they are accepted, they will facilitate the carrying out of the Congress programme like that of reduction of taxation, removal of repressive laws, prohibition, restoration of confiscated lands, reduction of indebtedness, etc. or, if they are not accepted, will put Government more in the wrong and make it easier for Congress to force deadlocks and make them effective. We expect that soon a statement will be issued by those Congress leaders who favour the idea of conditional acceptance of offices, explaining it in some detail.

Main Programme

It should not be inferred from all the talk about office acceptance that the programme of wrecking the constitution is to be sidetracked to any extent. That programme stands and must ever stand in the fore-front. And no suitable opportunity to force a deadlock will be missed. But what is a suitable opportunity and what at any time should be the pace of forcing deadlocks are questions on which unanimity of opinion is not easy to obtain and which will be decided by the Working Committee with due regard to the preparedness of the people in general to back up effectively a thoroughly aggressive attitude of the Congress Party in the legislatures. Much, therefore, depends upon the organisation of the people outside the legislatures. It is for this reason that the Working Committee, on the one hand, urges the Congress Party in the legislatures not to avoid a deadlock when it occurs and, on the other, recommends work in the country in the following terms:

"All effective work in the legislatures must have the sanction of the people behind it, and therefore all work in the legislatures must be co-ordinated with Congress activity outside. Every Congress member must keep in constant touch with the people of his constituency and should consult them and report to them from time to time, and give such help to them as he can in their day-to-day struggles. Committees and organisation that were built up in rural areas for election purposes should be kept functioning and converted into local branches of the Congress, so that primary committees should exist in as large a number of villages as possible. This is being done in order to increase the association of the masses with the Congress organisation in accordance with the Faizpur resolution."

We have always held that this work in the country is all-important. And all Congressmen, including those who are in the legislatures, should concentrate their best efforts on it. When mass organisation is adequate, it will be impossible for the Congress Party in the legislature to relax the pace of forcing deadlocks even if it wishes to do so.

Lese-Majeste

Having exposed himself and his progressive professions during the elections, it was perhaps natural for the Dictator of the Muslim League to choose, as he did a few days ago, an Anglo-Indian contemporary as the most suitable medium for self-expression. Mr. Jinnah's statement, apart from the usual inconsistencies with which our readers are more or less familiar, contained one very interesting item of information. It is this that immediately after the announcement of the election results, the Dictator of the Muslim League was pleased—as one of his humble court officials would probably say—to summon Independent Muslim members to his immediate presence. The members responded to the summons, a little wondering as to what it was all about, and the Dictator was pleased—with our acknowledgement, again, to the court official—to invite them to accept the conferment upon each of them the supreme distinction of an M. M. L., we mean membership of the Muslim League.

But these independents seem to have failed to realise their good fortune. They actually committed the crime of "lese majeste," as it were. They had the temerity, in fact, to decline "en masse," the proferred privilege in the form of what practically amounts to a snub! We published yesterday the proceedings of a meeting of the independents and a summary of the letter that they have written to Mr. Jinnah. Here we want to emphasise just one point. Apart from whatever differences the independents may have with the Muslim League as to objective, policy and programme, they each and all, have openly criticised the personnel of Mr. Jinnah's Parliamentary Board. Are we to understand that, like the "Bombay Chronicle," they too, Dr. Hamied, Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola, Mr. M. Yasin Nurie and the rest of them, are guilty of "maligning" Mr. Jinnah and his Muslim League? Incidentally, the challenge that the "Bombay Chronicle" had the audacity to offer still remains unanswered by Mr. Jinnah.

Our Readers' Views

Friendly Dinners To Judges

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late a practice has grown up in a certain section of the Small Causes Court Bar of giving dinners and parties to judges on the occasion of their going abroad, on long leave. The Advocates' Association is not approached for the purpose because it invariably turns down such proposals, but some senior members who style themselves friends and admirers make use of the occasion to demonstrate their friendliness and admiration for the judge. Is it desirable that a sitting judge should accept such discriminating parties which imply that the participants are his friends and admirers, though an adverse inference with regard to the rest may not necessarily be drawn? An impression is likely to spread among the litigant public that certain members of the Bar are his favourites. There may not be any justification for it, but in the interest of public justice such a feeling should be avoided at all costs. Such functions cannot be called social also as there is no reciprocity. The judges as a rule do not give parties to members of the Bar. I do not know if there are departmental rules governing conduct of judicial officers in this respect, but it is upto them to discourage such moves as they are likely to be misinterpreted by the litigant public.—Yours, etc.,

K. L. B.

Should The Congress Accept Office?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a Parliamentary Government, it is not enough that the Ministers are responsible to the Legislature; they must be collectively responsible to it. The Constitution Act, however, lays down that the Governor's Ministers shall hold office during his pleasure and that the function of the Governor with respect to the choosing and summoning and dismissal of Ministers shall be exercised by him in his discretion.

This is in itself sufficient for dismissing the idea of accepting office under the new Constitution in those of the Provincial Legislatures where the Congress has obtained absolute majority.

Those who favour the idea of accepting offices honestly believe that by forming Ministries and accepting offices Congressmen in the Legislatures would be able to bring some relief to the taxpayer. They argue that the Congress Party ought to accept offices if it wants to enforce the immediate demands of the masses embodied in the Congress manifesto. It must be said, however, that in their enthusiasm they fail to take notice of the fact that Councils of Ministers would have but little power under the Act to do anything of the kind. Ministers would be nominal advisers of the Governors whose authority would be exclusive and unfettered. Governors are empowered not only to dissent but even to act in opposition to the advice of their Councils of Ministers. Even the allocation of different departments among Ministers rests with the Governor unless he delegates this power to his Chief Minister. Deep study of the Constitution is bound to end in a negative answer to the issue before us. Not only in every page but in every line and word of the Constitution have attempts been made to curtail the powers of the Legislatures and to make the Governors despotic rulers of their respective provinces. Ministers would be chosen from the elected members of the Legislatures but they would not exercise any control over the Crown servants or the administrative machinery of Government. They can neither retrench nor economise. Items "Charged on the revenues" can only be discussed in the Legislatures but are not subject to the vote of either Legislative Assemblies or Councils. Such items are so numerous that not even twenty-five per cent of the provincial revenues would be subject to the vote of the Legislatures. Ministers would be compelled to limit their nation-building activities within the carcass of the revenues left out after the British Lion's constitutional share has been carved out by him. If they propose higher expenditure on such items as compulsory education, improvement in agriculture, revival of village industries, encouraging the building of heavy industries, etc. they will have to suggest and find out new sources of revenue, which means fresh burden of taxation on the impoverished taxpayer. It is nothing but exposing themselves to unpopularity. If, on the other hand, they try to remove the burning grievances of the masses by reduction in land revenue and removal of indirect taxes, they find themselves directly in want of adequate funds to pursue activities which result in the building of the nation. Ministers would thus be on the horns of a dilemma. They would carry a hornet's nest on their heads, if, in their enthu-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

President Roosevelt Acts

Clearing The Way For A New And A Healthier United States

By DHARAM YASH DEV

President Roosevelt, on February 5, sent a message to the United States Congress advocating drastic changes in the Federal Judiciary, including the United States Supreme Court. To those who remember the President's New Deal and how it suffered at the hands of the Supreme Court this drastic step taken by the President will be no surprise.

The effect of the most important of the proposed changes would be to put great pressure on the Supreme Court justices and on all other Federal judges to retire upon reaching the age of 70. Under President Roosevelt's plan, if any member of any Federal Court does not retire upon reaching the age of 70 one additional judge will be appointed to the same court. The President suggests that the number of Supreme Court justices might be increased from the present nine to fifteen, and that the lesser Federal Courts might have the number of judges increased in each instance by two.

President Roosevelt also proposes that no constitutional issue shall be raised in any Subsidiary Federal Court without proper notice having been given to Government officials, so that the Attorney-General may be able to intervene in all such cases. A decision in a case involving constitutional question could be followed by an immediate appeal to the Supreme Court, and it would take precedence over all other cases pending.

The President further suggests that the Supreme Court, through a specially appointed assistant, should watch conditions in lower Federal Courts, and move Federal judges from one district to another in order to relieve congestion. Some Federal Courts are now so clogged with the untried actions that they are years behind their work.

The action now taken by the President is in many ways the most spectacular incident of his career at the White House.

An Unprecedented Step

When Roosevelt came into power four years ago, he decided to build a new United States. He undertook an experiment which had never been undertaken by any modern State (Russia apart). The magnitude and significance of Roosevelt adventure was unique in the American History. As Prof. Laski said, "For the first time in a great capitalist society Roosevelt sought deliberately and systematically to use the power of the State to certain vital social purposes." He experimented on wholesale scale with the limitation of the profit-making motive He placed in the hands of the organised labour a weapon which, if used successfully, was bound to result in a vital readjustment of the relative bargaining power of Capital and Labour.

One by one his Acts were invalidated by the Supreme Court—on the ground that they were unconstitutional. . . .

The U. S. A. constitution was fashioned by the "foundling fathers" in 1787—a century and a half back. Hundred and fifty years ago they scarcely foresaw the problems created by the Industrial Revolution.

The America which President Roosevelt took over in 1933 had over 14 million unemployed, who were largely dependant upon a casual charity which was breaking down. The country was passing through a crisis. Wages had been lowered desperately The whole banking structure of the United States was cracking, and with the largest gold reserves in the history of the world, the foundations of her currency were completly insecure.

By his A. A. A. and N. R. A. and other Acts he tried to remedy these ills. There was nothing "revolutionary" in those proposals. He wanted to put an end to Child Labour. He wanted to regulate wages and hours of labour. He wanted to put an end to sweating in Industry.

Obstructive Judiciary

And because the Supreme Court judges were mostly conservative, they have been able, without any distortion of the letter of the law, to invalidate many of the Acts of Mr. Roosevelt's first administration.

In May, 1935 the Court declared the code provisions of the National Recovery Act (N.R.A.) to be unconstitutional, having previously ruled out of order the Petroleum Code. In January 1936, it followed by ruling unconstitutional the processing taxes on which the Agricultural Adjustment Act was based. This was the end of A.A.A. All these Acts were meant to help the American Industry and Agriculture by new form of Government regulations and assistance. And after a delay of three years President Roosevelt had to start all over again and begin his work of rescuing the Industry and Agriculture from depression all over again. The Court had also invalidated the Guffey Coal Act, a scheme for industrial self-government that had been approved by both employers and workers, and then turning its attention to State laws, it decided last June that New York might not even have a minimum wage law for women laundry workers. To-day the Wagner Labour Relations Act, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and above all the Social Security Ast, which contains provisions for unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, are in danger of the judicial axe.

In these circumstances who can blame the President for the steps he has taken? He had another course—and that is where his critics try to find fault with him—that of amending the Constitution—open to him. It would have been a long and a cumbersome process that requires the approval not merely of the two-thirds of each House of Congress, but of the three-quarters of the State Legislatures. It would have meant the devotion of the whole of his second term of his office to a tremendous task without, at the finish, any certain prospects of success.

This time Mr. Roosevelt has been returned with the biggest majority in American history and who can blame him for trying to defeat the enemy that lies in wait for every piece of progressive legislation.

In effect the Supreme Court has become a Third Chamber with power to veto but not to originate. In the name of "freedom of Contract" and of property rights the six conservative judges have sought to establish a static society.

And words like 'liberty', 'property' and 'contract' have different meaning for different people. They depend not so much on legal training as on political philosophy.

Far-Reaching Consequences

Mr. Roosevelt has already in two speeches warned the judges of the Supreme Court that in reviewing social legislation, they should make the effort to move with the times. But, now he has reached a different conclusion. He has realised that it will be difficult to "persuade" the "nine old men" (as the judges are generally called).

As many an impartial observer has remarked it has been difficult to distinguish the philosophy of the Supreme Court from that of Wall Street. The protection of capitalism from any serious control of the Federal Government has been the main object of the majority of the "nine old men" of U.S.A.

But the nation's verdict was different. Roosevelt was sent back to the White House more triumphant

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ASSEMBLY WALKOUT

Sir James Grigg has by now earned sufficient notoriety for himself by his overweening manners. But he excelled himself in the Assembly on Saturday when he not only used an offensive expression, but showed a contumacious reluctance to withdraw it. That he ultimately did so reflects not the least credit upon himself; after all he could not flout a ruling of the Chair. But the very fact that he should have shown such evident hesitation and tergiversation in the face of the presidential ruling is a revealing index into the Finance Member's mentality. In the circumstances the walk-out registered by the Congress party was the only self-respecting course that could be taken to express their indignation over Sir James Grigg's sweeping remark. We would have very much wished, however, that the President had peremptorily called Sir James to order, instead of allowing him the latitude he did. There would have been no necessity of the walk-out if Sir James had been pulled up earlier.

TIMELY PROTEST.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar has made a very opportune protest against the enhancement of the excise duty on Indian sugar as decided upon by the Finance Member. It will give a severe blow to many of the newly formed sugar factories. This, in its turn, will have very disastrous repercussions upon the agriculturists, especially in the North, who have, during the last few years, started extensive 'cane cultivation. The consumer, too, will be a sufferer ultimately. The defence of the increase in the duty as helping to rehabilitate the industry on a sound and economic footing is too obviously inspired to merit consideration. It must be remembered again, that the whole question will be dealt with by the Tariff Board in the near future, and thus the haste the Finance Member has shown in taking such an unconscionable step to buttress his deficit budget, is doubly deplorable.

COLOUR BAR INSULT.

Four questions have been asked by cable by a Johannesberg correspondent in regard to the colour Bar Bills in South Africa. This fact shows how deeply Indian opinion in South Africa is exercised,—and quite rightly so, for it is a matter of national self-respect—over them. The questions are easily answered. Opinion in Bombay and all over India keenly resents the insult which these Bills constitute. But neither the central Legislature nor the Imperial Citizenship Association can do anything effective to vindicate India's honour. This is due to the fact—and it constitutes an answer, too, to our correspondent's fourth question—that the "India Government" is not Indian.

WELCOME APPOINTMENT

The appointment of Mr. M. A. Somji as an additional Judge of the Bombay High Court has been received with general satisfaction, being, as it is, the selection of the right man for the right place. Mr. Somji, though comparatively young, has attained considerable success as a practising lawyer. He has also won the esteem and affection of his colleague of the Bar and the confidence of the litigant public and we have no doubt his career on the Bench will be as distinguished as his career as a barrister has been successful.

PATRONIZING THE PEASANT.

Sir Edward Benthall, capitalist, banker and President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has only followed the current fashion in making a patronizing reference to the agriculturists in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Chamber. He wants "a fair deal for the agriculturist" but explains that term as "landlord or tenant", as if the interests of the two were identical. In Bengal, as in most provinces in India, the prosperity and wealth of the landlords is based on the hopeless poverty of the peasants. There cannot be any redress of the peasants' grievances unless the landlord is prepared or is forced to part with the unfair economic privileges which he enjoys under the present conditions. Sir Edward's references to the history of the Russian Revolution in this connection are as amateaurish and misguiding as his statement that "the British Government in India has striven for the benefit of the masses and the peasantry" is untrue. It is, however, some consolation,—and certainly amusing—to find even European businessmen forced to talk in terms of "masses" and "peasantry." As Sir Edward remarked, "there are portents in the sky in India"! The economic issues have definitely come to the fore.

WITHOUT COMMENT.

"In the Punjab, I admit, most regretfully we have failed. In Bihar no Muslim League Parliamentary Board was set up. In the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa and Sind, no Muslim League Board was formed. Muslims have every reason to be congratulated on this achievement "

—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, permanent President of the All-India Muslim League

* * * *

According to Mr. Satyamurti "The budget is that of an accountant and not of a financier with any imagination or sympathy."

It's a question of where you look at it from, India or, say, Britain.

* * * *

A tribal lashkar, says a Quetta message, is collecting about 60 miles from Fort Sandeman.

But must they be necessarily condemned as hostile? For ought we know, they are most probably a large deputation coming to ask for a civilising road or two.

* * * *

Apropos of the colour Bar Bills, a Johannesburg correspondent asks: "Has the India Government communicated with the Dominions Office and is there any likelihood of India withdrawing from the Coronation, if the Bills are passed?"

The correspondent evidently does not know his "India Government" and "India."

* * * *

"There are not many people", says the Indian Textile Journal writing about Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, "who can combine with such dexterity the Vice-Chancellorship of a University with the chairmanship of a Millowners' Association."

No, there are not.

But we are wondering whether the journal meant it really as a compliment.

* * * *

The Bombay Muslim League Assembly Party (for the time being) has elected Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi as the Leader, Mr. S. M. Hasan as the Secretary and Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed as its Whip.

A Knight, a Khan Bahadur and a mere 'Mr' thrown in between the two. And that, charitably speaking, about sums up the whole of the Muslim League too.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.
(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague.)

(1) The Raja of Bobbili is shortly proceeding to Hardwar to dedicate his life to supplication and prayer.

(2) The Justice Party of Madras have decided to erect a Wailing Wall as a monument to the recent elections.

(3) The Nawab of Chhatari, President and the present debentureholder of the All-India Muslim Conference, has offered to sell the concern to Mr. Jinnah for a song.

* * * *

A European businessman of Calcutta says "there are portents in the sky in India."

On land, too, if only he would look for them—in a mirror, for instance!

* * * *

"Peace Is Our Dearest Treasure," declares.....have three guesses..... Herr Hitler!

The Fuhrer, however, does not mention the armaments, which he is piling up to guard his much-cherished treasure from seeing the light of day.

* * * *

In the same speech Hitler claimed to have put the German house in order.

In other words, in concentration camps!

* * * *

A "truth drug" is claimed to have been found.

Let's hope there is some truth in it.

* * * *

Keen Fight In Test Match.

—B. B. Minor.

Hope it doesn't end exactly as the "keen fights"—according to Anglo-India—between Congress and non-Congress grouplets have ended in, say, the Bombay elections.

* * * *

Young Bob (enthusiastically): 'Matrimony is the thing for you! You bachelors don't know anything about comfort, companionship, and the long-tried years of comradeship.

'How long have you been married?'

'Nearly three weeks.'

A. I. C. C. Election Surprises

Munshi Defeated: 2 Socialists Disobey Party Mandate In Voting

There was more than one surprise in store for the members of the B. P. C. C. when the results of the election of four members to the All-India Congress Committee by the newly constituted Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was announced on Monday evening.

Surprise For Socialists

The Congress Socialists found that all the members elected on their ticket had not voted for their candidate to the A. I. C. C.

Munshi's Defeat

One out of the twenty-six electors had crossed twice against Mr. K. M. Munshi's name and thus a member of the B. P. C. C. who was very confident of his position lost his seat.

A. I. C. C. VOTING

All the twenty-six members of the B.P.C.C. exercised their votes and one voting paper was declared invalid due to some discrepency. The following was the voting as announced by Mr. K. F. Nariman, the out-going President of the B. P. C. C.:—

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, 6 votes; Mr. K. F. Nariman, 5 votes; Mr. S. K. Patil, 5 votes; Mr. M. R. Masani, 5 votes and Mr. K. M. Munshi, 4 votes (1 vote invalidated).

CO-OPTED MEMBERS

The B. P. C. C. then proceeded to co-opt five members. Thirteen names were suggested and the following are the names and the number of votes that each received:—

Miss Maniben Kara 15 votes, Mrs. Perin Captain 15 votes, Mrs. Krishna Hatheesingh 14 votes, Mr. Hiralal Dave 12 votes, Mr. Hatim Darbar 10 votes, Mr. Jinabhai Joshi 10 votes, Mr. G. S. Kanti 8 votes, Mr. Soonderdas Morarji 6 votes, Mr. C. K. Narayanswami 6 votes, Mr. Lala S. Nigam 6 votes, Mr. G. G. Sherman 4 votes, Mr. J. J. Choksey 3 votes and Mr. Jethalal Vora 2 votes.

Since the fourth and fifth got the same number of votes, lots were drawn and Mrs. Safia Khan drew out the successful candidate from a cardboard box. The President then declared the first five co-opted.

Mr. S. K. Patil then announced that the first meeting of all the members of the B.P.C.C. would meet at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at the Congress House to elect the President; Vice-President, General Secretaries and Treasurer of the B.P.C.C.

NO DESIRE TO ENTER B. P. C. C.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami writes: "I find that some kind friends proposed my name for one of the five co-opted seats in the B.P.C.C. when the newly elected delegates met on Monday. While thanking these friends for their consideration for whatever services I may have rendered to the Congress, I have to make it clear that I had no desire to be a member of the B.P.C.C. in the conditions that prevail to-day. If ever I want to enter that body again I shall do so by contesting the elections. In no circumstance will I seek to sneak in by the backdoor, as co-option clearly is. I regret that my name has been unnecessarily brought in in spite of my repeated wishes to the contrary".

BHULABHAI LEAVES FOR DELHI

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, member of the Congress Working Committee who came to Bombay on Monday morning from Wardha to participate in the election to the A.I.C.C. left Bombay the same night.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai left for Delhi by the Frontier Mail to be in time for the Budget discussion. He will remain in Delhi till the National Convention is over.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left by the Calcutta Mail to Calcutta. She will remain at Calcutta till she proceeds to the National Convention at Delhi.

C. P. ASSEMBLY CONGRESS LEADERS

NAGPUR, March 1.

Congress Members of the C. P. Assembly met here yesterday and to-day and unanimously elected Dr. N. B. Khare as the Party Leader.

Election of other office-bearers has been postponed till next meeting.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. T. J. Kedar, Shambhu Dayal Mishra and P. B. Gole with Mr. G. D. Dhawale as Secretary, has been appointed to inquire into the serious complaints regarding the Bilaspur Rural Constituency election, where the Hon'ble Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Home Member, C. P. Government, defeated the Congress nominee, Mr. Kunj Beharilal Agnihotri and to submit their report by 13th March next.—United Press.

Rivals Withdraw In Dr. Khare's Favour

NAGPUR, Mar. 1.

Five names were proposed for the leadership of the party in the legislature, namely Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, Mr. D. P. Mishra, Mr. D. S. Mehta, Mr. R. M. Deshmukh and Dr. Khare, but the first four having announced their withdrawal from candidature, Dr. Khare was elected leader of the Congress party which will have a strength of 70 in a house of 112.

The Committee appointed yesterday to draft rules for the conduct of members submitted their report to-day. The meeting agreed to such rules as related to the election of office-bearers, but excepting that of the Party Leader, other elections, including that of the Executive Committee, were postponed.—A. P.

Congress Strength In C. P.

NAGPUR, March 1.

The Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee states that the strength of the Congress party in the C. P. Assembly is 70, though according to the officially issued election results it is 71.

The difference is due to the fact that the successful candidate in the Bilaspur Scheduled Caste constituency is not, according to the Committee, the official Congress nominee, though he was so described in the official results.—A. P.

TWO-BIHAR DISTRICTS VOTE AGAINST OFFICES

PATNA, March 1.

The Muzaffarpur District Congress Committee at a meeting lasting for more than five hours has decided against office acceptance by 42 against 11 votes.

The Gaya Congressmen including the four-anna Congress members, workers and those specially invited at the meeting also expressed views against office acceptance by an overwhelming majority.—United Press.

MADRAS ANDHRAS FOR OFFICES

MADRAS, March 1.

The Andhra District Congress Committee of Madras at an emergent meeting this evening, unanimously passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the Congress party in the Provinces, where they have a clear majority should accept offices and requesting the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to forward the resolution to the A. I. C. C.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

Mr. T. Prakasam, president of the Andhra Congress Committee in the course of a telegram from Vizagapatam says that the responsibility of elected members of both the Houses is great. The future is in their hands. There is a talk and hope is centred on office acceptance. If office is accepted trouble and responsibility are greater. We must know that we are playing with fire. Unless we go forward with the cleanest of hearts and in perfect spirit of co-operation among ourselves we cannot reach our goal within measured time.—A. P.

CAWNPORE VOTES FOR OFFICES

CAWNPORE, March 1.

The Cawnpore City Congress Committee has recommended to the Provincial Congress Committee that the Congress should accept Ministry in Provinces, where the Congress Party forms an absolute majority, but in provinces where there is no such majority the Congress should neither accept office nor form Coalitions with other parties but work independently according to the programme laid down by the All-India Working Committee.—A. P.

CONVENTION IN MADRAS

Will Be Held On March 10

MADRAS, March 1.

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee is meeting on March 10 to discuss and formulate its opinion on the question of acceptance of office.

It is understood that under instructions from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Mr. K. Nageswarrao Pantulu as Chairman of the Composite Parliamentary Committee for the Presidency is convening a meeting of all elected Congress Members to the Madras Legislature on March 10 to consider question relating to Party organisation.—A P.

STUDY INDIAN CONDITIONS

Sampurnanand's Advice To National Service Association

ALLAHABAD, March 1.

Addressing the National Service Association in Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, to-day Babu Sampurnanand, Socialist Leader, exhorted the audience to have practical contact with the Indian masses to study their economic conditions.

He asked them to devote their time to the service of the masses.—United Press.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL

MISCHIEVOUS BAZAAR RUMOUR

BOMBAY, Monday.

A rumour was spread in the bazaars of Bombay today that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru had been arrested.

Enquiries made by "The Bombay Chronicle" go to show that there is no truth in the rumour.

FINANCE DEPT. GRANT REJECTED

Burma Legislature Votes Down Entire Demand

RANGOON, March 1.

The House of Representatives threw out the entire demand for a grant amounting to Rs. 1,207,942 (including Rs. 36,860 for refunds) under the Department of the Minister of Finance by 37 votes to 11.

The All-Burma Coalition Party and a few Members of the United G. C. B. A. remained neutral.

The All-Burma Coalition Party at a meeting held yesterday night elected Dr. Ba Maw as their leader. It is believed that Dr. Ba Maw will be called upon by the Governor to form Ministry.

CROWN PRINCE TO REPRESENT NEGUS

LONDON: March 1.

Haile Selassie has decided that his eldest son, Crown Prince Asfaou Wosan, will represent him at the Coronation, the Ethiopian Legation in London announces.—Reuter.

"TUSCANIA" SIGHTS LIFE-BOAT

LONDON: March 1.

The anchor liner "Tuscania" which is proceeding to Bombay sighted a life-boat with 17 occupants in imminent danger of being swamped in heavy seas 30 miles west of Gibraltar, where it landed them. The rescued men formed the crew of the Italian cargo boat "Jolanda". One was drowned.—Reuter.

Irish Rugger Team

LONDON, March 1.

The Irish Rugger team against Wales on March 13 will be identical with that against Scotland on February 27 except the pack, where Ryan, Dolphin, Mayne (Queen's University) and Reidy (London Irish) will replace Deering, Graves and Russell.

The newcomers are all new caps.—Reuter's Special.

RUBBER BOOM SPECULATION

"Financial News" Sounds Warning About Problem Of Production

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 1.

After enumerating the bullish factors from which shareholders may derive pleasurable anticipations of a rubber boom, *The Financial News* sounds a note of caution by remarking that the Netherlands natives must not be overlooked. While native shipments during the past two months have been at a surprisingly moderate level, it points out that the potential native output is reliably estimated at about 350,000 annually, which compares with the basic quota of 250,000 tons. It follows therefore that the natives should be able to produce a 100 per cent of their quota over a period and even considerably more under favourable conditions.

LABOUR PROBLEM.

It is doubtful, however, whether supplies of labour are sufficient to permit the production of even the basic quota and while it is reasonable to anticipate that there will now be a flow of immigrant labour to the rubber district, the writer points out that the commodity's price is not the only factor governing the flow of labour, economic conditions in the residing areas playing a considerable part.

In conclusion he says that whether the industry as a whole will actually be able to produce 85 per cent fixed for the third quarter of this year is by no means certain, but even if the output is only 80 per cent., sufficient rubber will be available for consumers, though there may not be a great enough surplus over requirements to permit stock replenishment, which many consumers, especially, American, are anxious to accomplish.

Northern Union Cup Draw

LONDON, March 1.

The following is the Northern Union Cup, third round, draw playing on March 13: —

Wakefield vs. Warrington.

Liverpool Stanley vs. Keighley.

Bradford or Huddersfield vs. Wiga nor Castleford.

Widnes or Dewsbury vs. Swinton.—Reuter's Special.

London, March 1.—The engagement is announced of Lieut.-General Sir George Macmunn to Kathleen daughter of late F. C. Woods of Madulkelli Ceylon.—Reuter.

STORM HAVOC IN BRITAIN

11 Dead In Blizzard: Hundreds Of Lambs Frozen To Death

LONDON, March 1.

Britain's "February Filldyke", has eclipsed tradition, it being the wettest month for 71 years, producing with January over ten inches of rain which is double the normal.

A blizzard over the whole of the British Isles during the week-end gave the country "coup de glace".

Thousands of square miles of the countryside were covered with snow, some parts of Scotland receiving the heaviest fall for half a century.

Around Leeds and Bradford the snow was two-feet deep with drifts twelve feet.

Villagers in Tomintoul, the highest point in north Scotland, had to dig themselves out from their houses.

Footballers on their way home near Peebles from a cancelled match, were stranded and spent the night in busses.

An Ayrshire train was held up for six hours by a snow drift, the members of a Danceband cheering their fellow passengers with hot rhythm.

Villages isolated, main roads blocked by fallen trees and telegraph poles, abandoned conveyances, distressed coastal shipping, towns and villages plunged into darkness owing to the failure of the grid electric system—were examples of the conditions throughout the country.

Eleven deaths were attributed to the weather and accident.

Hundreds of new-born lambs were frozen to death in Southhampshire.—Reuter.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AERODROMES

ALLAHABAD, March 1.

The Aerodrome Department has, it is understood, issued a circular to all aerodromes between Karachi and Rangoon on the main route to be vigilant throughout day and night in view of the costly equipment made recently for night-landing, boundary lights, etc.

It appears that tripling of Dutch liner service, and doubling of the Air France Co. and Trans-Atlantic liners in the near future about which their agents have supplied scheduled timings of the arrival and departure of 'planes, have increased the work in aerodromes. To cope with the increased work the reshuffling of the aerodrome staff for the year has been undertaken from Rangoon to start with.—United Press.

Madrid Has Men, But No Napoleon To Lead

Ninety Thousand Italians And Germans Fight On Side Of Rebels

LONDON, March 1.

The latest dispatches of the Spanish War state that the nationalist offensive on the Jarama Front, south-east of the Capital, was resumed on Saturday, the attackers occupying the heights dominating Portal Rubio.

Government forces on the other hand appear more successful in the North and have occupied the outer parts of Oviedo though an Insurgent communique this morning declares that a new Government assault was repulsed with enormous losses.

A British observer who has just returned to England from Madrid says, Senor Caballero has 600,000 men but there is no Napoleon to lead them. He reports that the International Column which suffered heavily in the defence of Madrid now does not exceed 7,000 and gives an estimate of a fellow neutral observer who visited both sides that General Franco's forces are larger than the Republican and include 60,000 Italians and 30,000 Germans.—Reuter.

SURRENDER TO FASCISM

Delvayo Denounces Foolhardy Pacifist Policy

MADRID, Feb. 28.

"Foolhardy Pacifist Policy" of some countries ceding to Italy and Germany, one position after another, in order that external peace of Europe should not appear violated was denounced by Delvayo addressing a meeting of trade unionists.

He declared: "It has been violated ever since July 1936, when two Fascist Powers went to war with Spain.

"To deliver Spain fighting not only for her independence, but also for the independence of occidental Europe, into the hands of Germany and Italy, only because the spreading of war must be avoided at all costs, is equivalent to smoothing out the path towards international preponderance of two Fascist Powers.

"Every country has for its damnation some kind of Franco, military or civilian, who can be utilised against his own country by Berlin or Rome, to open the gates to foreign domination."

Delvayo added: "Madrid has been transformed into the last trench of Europe's liberty."—Reuter.

FRONTIER CONTROL SUPERVISION

Capt. MacDonald As British Administrator

LONDON: March 1.

Captain Malcolm H. S. MacDonald has been appointed Administrator of the British Observers to supervise the Frontier control scheme on the Spanish-Portuguese Frontier. There will be 130 such Observers, most of whom are ex-Naval Officers and Ratings or ex-Customs Officers.—Reuter.

SPANISH FILM STAR NOT EXECUTED

LONDON: March 1.

Rosita Diaz is apparently alive, according to news reaching London. The radio at Salamanca has officially denied her execution and states that Rosita is at present at Segovia, while the Insurgent Headquarters at Avila declare she is now at Valladolid.—Reuter.

BRITISH SHIPS IN SPANISH WATERS

Eden Keeps Mum Over Commons Question

LONDON, March 1.

In the House of Commons Mr. Eden stated that according to information available "Llandovery Castle" was struck by a moored mine laid by the insurgents within Spanish territorial waters. British ships were warned that they could only enter such waters at considerable risk.

Asked whether he intended to make strong representations against the insurgents, Mr. Eden replied he would like to have a complete report. He pointed out that "Llandovery Castle" was mined in territorial waters.

Col. Wedgwood asked "Are Spanish territorial waters controlled by rebels"?

Mr. Eden did not reply.—Reuter.

MINE HITS CARGO STEAMER

Holds Flooded, But Crew Uninjured

MARSEILLES, March 1.

Two thousand ton cargo steamer "Marie Therese Leborgne" was badly damaged by a mine, six miles off Cape San Sebastian on the Catalan Coast. The ship with a crew of 24 is making for Oran Mostaganem. At the time holds Nos. 1 and 2 have been flooded, but the crew managed to bring her to Palamos.

None of the crew have been injured.—Reuter.

WAR VETERAN DEAD

LONDON, March 1.

The death has occurred of Brigadier B. W. Shuttleworth.—Reuter's Special.

(Brigadier B. W. Shuttleworth served in the Indian army in 1903, in the Frontier in 1908 and in the Great European War (1914-19). He was commander of the Ferozepore Brigade area.)

Unwise To Resist Indian Demands!

BUT CAN SHE MANAGE HER OWN AFFAIRS? "GUARDIAN" IN A FIX

LONDON, March 1.

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—

"If the elections have demonstrated the ignorance of the few who still suppose that the Congress politician is incapable of influencing the ryot or the "untouchable" they also expose the hollowness of the Congress indictment of the new constitution as purely reactionary for as the first point of the constitution, the Congress finds itself in every province except the Punjab and Sind in a position either to form a ministry or to become a dominant partner in a coalition ministry.

"ENORMOUS POWERS."

On the whole, the result may be regarded with satisfaction. It is something that India should be convinced that the constitution has given new reality to the idea of popular representation in legislatures and Congress should be compelled to feel responsibility for accepting or refusing Office. It is more than a little that Indian ministers in all provinces will be exercising enormous powers, not without a genuine feeling of responsibility, in circumstances which will dissuade provincial Governors from interfering without cogent cause. Best of all is that this far-reaching change has come before feelings have been so exacerbated as to forbid useful co-operation between rival authorities.

TILL HER GOAL IS REACHED.

But there are difficult controversial issues to be settled. India will never rest content until she has acquired complete control over Finance and Army, and all Government servants in India. She will certainly use her new power to advance towards those ultimate objectives and it may not be wise or possible to resist the demands much longer. The question to be considered is simple enough—whether the new generation in India has enough sense, experience and self-restraint to manage its own Affairs. Answer must be given by the ability it displays in uniting discordant elements to back the common demand and in bringing to bear pressure sufficient to capture without wrecking the machinery of Government.—Reuter.

HAIL-STORMS HAVOC IN U. P.

Kisans Sustain Heavy Damage In Cattle And Crops

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD: March 1.

A good many hail-stricken Kisans are pouring into Allahabad. It is reported that certain villages have sustained heavy damage by hailstorms. Hailstones as big as large mangoes fell in some villages and they smashed tiled roofs and rained in poor villagers' houses, while they lay asleep at night. Entire crops in extensive areas are reported to have been destroyed, while deaths among cattle are reported.

It is stated that hailstones settled down one foot deep on the ground and were melted with great difficulty.

The Kisans are anxious to make representations to authorities for help in this calamity.

Some of these villagers were seen at Mr. Tandon's house and they are expecting Congressmen to help them.

Life Insurance Plays Its Part

THE TRAGIC DEATH OF MR. BATRA

the pilot, who died in an Aeroplane crash near Jacobabad a month ago

IS FRESH IN OUR MINDS.

The Young Man Had Insured For Rs. 10,000/-

ONLY THE PREVIOUS DAY

Although the policy had not been issued

The LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

TRUE TO ITS TRADITION PAID THE FULL CLAIM

WITHIN A FORTNIGHT

Insure with or Represent

THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE CO., LTD., Fort, Bombay 1.

Cotton Brokers Warn Government

Do Not Barter Away Free Trading Rights In Negotiations With Foreign Purchasers

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association was held on Monday, Mr. Begraj Gupta, who presided in the course of his speech, said:—

During the last two years, the price level of Indian Cotton has been much below its parity with American Cotton, with the result that the Indian Cotton-growers have received much less for their produce than was their legitimate due. Obviously it is not only the duty but also the enlightened self-interest of both the Government and the Mercantile community interested in the Cotton trade to tender every possible help in securing for the cotton-grower a good return for the cotton he produces.

In these days of intense economic nationalism when many powerful nations are vigorously working for economic self-sufficiency and carrying on a ruthless competition in the field of international trade, that duty towards the cotton-grower is becoming more and more imperative. We can ignore these forces and tendencies only at our peril. It is a matter of some satisfaction that up to this time a substantial part of the cotton produced in India is consumed within the country itself. But when in spite of half the years produce of cotton being consumed within the country, the price level has been so depressed, you can imagine what would have been the position if this local support had not been present.

COUNTRY IN DILEMMA.

In this matter, gentlemen, we are faced with a curious dilemma. While on the one hand, the Governments of several Nations are looking to foreign countries, producing cotton and other raw materials, with a view to sharing as large a part of their raw materias as possible; on the other hand, the representatives of the Government of India are wooing and humouring certain foreign purchasers for the disposal of Indian cotton and seem to be anxious, in return, to barter away the most substantial free trading rights of important articles in the country's import trade.

I am afraid lest in this disproportionate anxiety to enter into quota and other agreements, the Government may lose the goodwill even of the indigenous purchaser—the Indian textile industry who today happens to be the only support of the Indian cotton-grower.

It is my firm conviction that if earnest and concentrated efforts are made to stimulate a much greater expansion and development of the Indian textile industry than has been known hitherto, India herself would, before long, enabled to consume the bulk of her year's produce of cotton. From this point of view, it is certainly not a course of wisdom to enter into any unfavourable contract for a barter between the Indian cotton and foreign cloth. It should not be forgotten that cotton is such an essential commodity capable of satisfying one of the primary necessities of mankind that none need be unduly panicky about its finding a market.

COMMODITY EXCHANGES.

Another powerful factor, which operates in favour of securing for the growers of commodities a steady and decent return for their labours, is the institution of efficiently functioning commodity exchanges. The place of such exchanges in the scheme of commodity trades has been well recognised by all modern economists. The position of the forward cotton market of Bombay is, from this point of view, a matter of considerable importance.

This question of establishing a first class cotton exchange in Bombay had claimed the attention of the mercantile community of Bombay as far back as the year 1917 when there was a general feeling amongst the different sections of the cotton trade, that instead of frittering away energies in isolated and separate organisations for each separate group or section, the abiding interests of the trade as a whole required that its control and direction should be placed in the hands of a central organisation with the common consent and full support of all the sections concerned in it.

After protracted exchange of views between the representatives of all the sections of the trade, and in fructification of the efforts then initiated the present East Indian Cotton Association came into existence in the year 1922. Although a substantial section of the trade, which included the Brokers firmly believed that such a central organisation of cotton trade would be best organised and conducted under non-official auspices and without any State interference, yet, under the powerful pressure exercised by the section which is now composed of the Buyers panel of the Association, the whole trade reluctantly agreed to shoulder the responsibility of Government recognition and protection.

It was then represented to us that, as it was necessary to start a properly constituted Hedge contract and to introduce the system of clearing of payments etc., Government recognition was in every way essential, because in the absence of such recognition rival Associations would crop up and the control of the forward trade would sooner or late, drift into their hands. If the unitary control of the cotton trade, it was explained, were vested in such an organisation, there would be little or no chance of other Associations taking the field. What we find to-day, however, is quite a different situation. In open rivalry of the East Indian Cotton Association, another forward market is being conducted where we do not find anything like a real Hedge contract or a regular clearing house.

The woeful irony of the situation is that the members of that very section which was the strongest and the most vocal in its demand for unitary control and which, indeed, was at the root of all the agitation then carried on for Government intervention, have effectively sabotaged Sirdar Bhimabhai Naik's Bill designed to vest unitary control in the East Indian Cotton Association, and have thus come out as indirect supporters of these rival forward markets.

Under these circumstances, my submission is that if Government believe in plural markets for the cotton trade and are in favour of all the confusion and chaos created thereby, we the brokers would accept our defeat. But in that case there would not be left the slightest justification for the maintenance of the cumbrous restrictions and limitations, which the Bombay cotton contracts control act has imposed upon the East Indian Cotton Association. This feeling has been steadily growing since the withdrawal of Sirdar Bhimaghai Naik's bill and I believe that the time has now come for us to seriously consider the advisability of making a clear and united demand for the withdrawal of the act.

TRADING HOURS.

Gentlemen, the first and the most important step which has to be taken in the interests of better organisation and discipline is the proper arrangement for the regulation of trading hours. How exceedingly inconvenient the existing arrangement is a matter of your daily experience. From the morning to night you can do nothing but watch the changing price quotations. Everyday is one long vigil making peaceful private life an impossibility. It was hoped that in the fulness of the development of a recognised body like the East Indian Cotton Association, the problem of trading hours would be solved in a sensible and satisfactory manner.

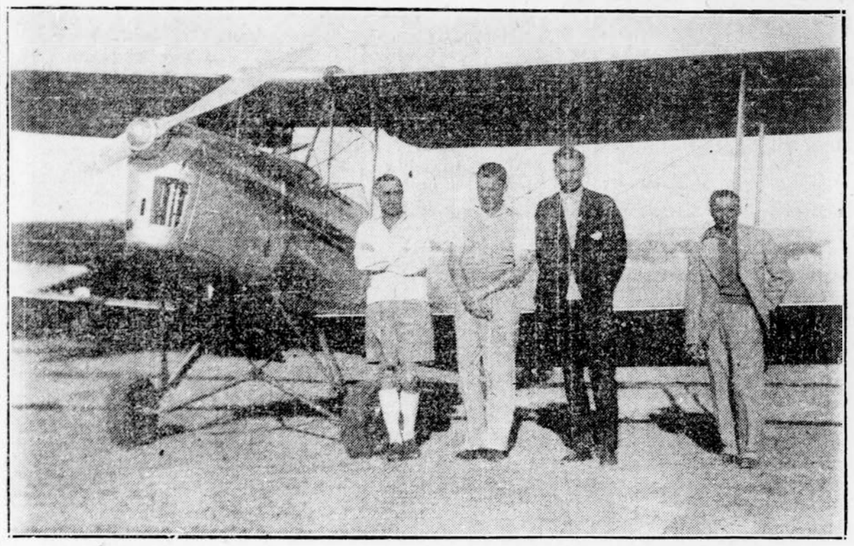
What a disappointment, however, that after 20 long years constant and earnest efforts, the solution of the question is as far as ever. I strongly feel that this difficulty, which has become very nearly the despair of the cotton trade would not be satisfactorily solved unless and until either the Government recognition is completely withdrawn or unitary control is given to the East Indian Cotton Association. In my opinion in the existing conditions the executive of the East Indian Cotton Association is never likely to succeed in enforcing properly regulated trading hours. Those responsible for the conduct of the kachta markets have consistently endeavoured to see that recognised cotton market should only open after and close before their own markets do so and they have fully succeeded in their efforts.

FALSE ALLEGATIONS.

There is another matter of which I desired to make a special mention on this occasion. As you all know, in August last year joint letters were addressed on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Mill-owners Association to the Government of Bombay as well as the East Indian Cotton Association in opposition to Sirdar Bhimabhai Naik's bill. In those letters several baseless and false allegations were sought to be made against the brokers in general. The attitude disclosed therein amounted to this, that because the sections represented by the signatories were, according to them, far superior in wealth, trading skill, and even in volume of business to the other members, particularly the brokers, they had a right to assume the dictatorship of the whole cotton trade.

We cannot quarrel with anybody or group indulging in self-praise or dreams of dictatorship over this or any other trades. I do wish, however, to ask these friends to note that any attempt to force things at the point of the bayonet is foredoomed to failure. What is open to them, in fair-play, in the first instance is to work for an early removal of Government control and then in a free and open field, to measure their strength with those whom they have thus sought to decry. In such an open fight if they succeed in winning the verdict of the trade in their favour, they may get secure the dictatorship they seem to be so keenly after. No one will have any grievance over the result and I at any rate would wish them good luck.

After the adoption of the report, the following Office Bearers were elected for the year 1936-37:—President Seth Begraj Gupta, Vice-Presidents Seth Surajmal Nemani, and Seth Brijlal Rungta, Hon Secretaries Seth Pratapray M. Mehta and Seth Chunilal K. Sayta.



Members of the Bombay Flying Club who inaugurated an instructional flight from Bombay to Colombo with two pupils on Wednesday last, returned to Juhu on Sunday evening. Picture taken on their arrival, shows (left to right) Flight-Lieut. Simpson (instructor), Mr. P. Stone (Ground Engineer), Mr. Kapadia and Mr. S. D. Guzdar (pupils).

NO RIVALRY IN SHIPPING

Rate War Echo: Indian Co-op. Co. Chief On Talks With "Scindias"

BOMBAY, March. 1.

Considerable flutter has been created in commercial and shipping circles in Bombay as a result of a rumour set afloat that the the postponed negotiations between the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the Indian Co-Operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., in regard to the former's helping the latter have fallen through. In this connection Mr. D. A. Tulazapurkar, Chairman of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., in the course of a statement to the press says that the rumour set afloat is false propaganda.

Mr Tulazapurkar says these negotiations have not only not fallen through, but are going to be completed by the end of this week. He adds that the Indian Co-operative Co., which has on its register over 24,000 share-holders drawn generally from the travelling public is considerably hard hit owing to the recent rate war on the Konkan coast of India. Further, he expresses gratitude to the Chairman of the Scindia Co., who at the request of the Board of Directors of the Indian Co-operative Co., helped them in arranging for the financial help from Scindia Company.

Mr. Tulazapurkar in conclusion expresses the hope that, in view of this patriotic act and timely help this Swadeshi concern popularly known as the "Majhi Agboat Co.," will be able to face the struggle and continue to exist as a purely national shipping concern despite heavy odds.—United Press.

Poona Industrial Exhibition

POONA, March 1.

Mr. B. V. Gharpure, Curator of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona City, informs that Shrimant Balasahib Pant Pratinidhi, the Raja of Aundh State will inaugurate the session of the Poona Industrial Exhibition, 1937 on March 7th.—A.P.

Congressmen Fall Out

ALLAHABAD, March 1.

A fracas between two rival groups of Congressmen occurred to-day in connection with the elections to the District Congress Committee.—A.P.

Hostile Tribes Gather On Frontier

British Outposts Put Under Strong Pickets

QUETTA, March 1.

A tribal lashkar of Kharots and Minazai tribes, it is reported, is collecting near Warsuk on the Afghan border and is about sixty miles from Fort Sandeman.

Their present strength, according to reports received here, is estimated at about six hundred.

The local authorities, as precautionary measures, have closed Fort Sandeman and the Gulkach Road temporarily to all traffic, and all military outposts are well picketed.

Mail lorries proceeding to and from Fort Sandeman are closely guarded, while small detachments of troops have been sent from Quetta.—A. P.

FRONTIER SHOOTING AFFRAY

Two Indian Soldiers Reported Shot

RAWALPINDI: March 1.

Two Indian soldiers were killed in a shooting affray with tribesmen, according to a report received here from Jandola Camp.

It is stated that they were near a spring of water, situated in the Trans-border area, when a party of Masaudies who were hiding behind a bush close to the spring opened fire on them.—A. P.

If They Are Elected To Both Houses—?

WHAT MEMBERS OF NEW LEGISLATURES SHOULD KNOW

NEW DELHI, March 1.

Instances have occurred, as a result of recent elections, of members being elected to provincial legislatures who have already seats in the Central Legislature. The question is therefore being asked how long will these members be allowed to retain both the seats, and there is an erroneous impression abroad that these members will have to indicate their choice by the end of March next.

The matter has been adequately dealt with in the Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership Rules promulgated by the Provinces. But though provincial in character, these Rules are one in substance, and in Provinces where conditions are the same as, for instance, in those which are to have bicameral legislature, they are also one in language. These Rules provide that when a member happens to have simultaneously two seats, one in the provincial legislature and the other in the Central Legislature, the period at the expiration of which the seat in the provincial legislature shall become vacant, unless the seat in the Central Legislature has previously been resigned, shall be 10 days from the date of the publication in the Gazette of India or in the local Gazette, whichever is later, of the declaration that the member has been chosen representative to both the Houses.

This rule, however, is subject to the proviso that when the declaration that a person who is a member of the Indian Legislature has been chosen a member of the provincial legislature also is published in the local gazette on any date earlier than the 10th April, 1937, the aforesaid period shall expire on the 20th April, 1937, or on the date of the first meeting of the provincial legislature whichever is earlier. The meeting of the provincial legislative Assembly for election of member to the provincial Legislative Council or Upper House is not, however, to be considered the first meeting of the provincial legislature for the purposes of this Rule.

It will thus be seen that in any case the members of the present Indian Legislature who have been returned to the new provincial legislatures will not be required to vacate their seats in the Central Legislature earlier than the 20th April, 1937, unless the provincial legislatures to which they have been elected meet earlier.

IF ELECTED TO BOTH HOUSES.

These Rules also provide for cases where members may happen to be elected to both the Houses in Provinces which have bicameral legislatures. A person so chosen member of both the Houses, who has not taken his seat in any of the Houses, may within 10 days from the date of publication in the local Gazette of the declaration that he has been so chosen, or if such publication is made on different dates, within ten days from the latter of such dates, as the case may be, indicate in which of the Houses he wishes to serve. In default of such intimation his seat in the Legislative Assembly or the lower House shall become vacant. Again, if a person who is already a member of one of the Houses and has taken his seat in that House, is chosen a member of the other House, his seat in the House where he is, shall on the publication in the local Gazette of the declaration that he has been so chosen becomes vacant.—United Press.

TRAGIC END OF DEBATE ON POETRY

Student Permanently Disfigured?

ALLAHABAD: March 1.

Two local students entered into an acrimonious debate on a poetry of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, which resulted in one of the two being permanently disfigured.

It is alleged, in the heat of the moment, one of the students caught hold of the other and bit off his lower lip, causing serious injury to the latter. The victim has been detained in the hospital for an operation.—United Press.

Frontier Governor-Designate's Arrival

PESHAWAR, March 1.

Sir George Cunningham Governor-Designate of North-west Frontier Province and Lady Cunningham attended by Captain and Mrs. A. J. Dring arrived here last evening and were accorded a public reception at Peshawar Cantonment railway station. The party then drove to Government House.—A.P.

FORCED LABOUR ON ITS LAST LEGS

India Govt. Takes Action On Geneva Draft Convention

WILL BE ABOLISHED IN BENGAL HILL TRACTS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, SAYS REPORT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

The following is the full text **of the statement issued in pursuance of the Hon'ble the Home Member's promise during the last session of the Legislative Assembly, to consider the question of publishing for general information a summary of the action taken by Governments in India on the draft Convention with regard to forced or compulsory labour adopted by the International Labour Conference at the fourteenth session held at Geneva in June, 1930:—**

NO FORCED LABOUR.

It will be recalled that this Convention required the ratifying Members to suppress the use of forced labour (as defined in the Convention) in all its forms. Such a course would have had serious reactions on the administration of the Criminal Tribes Act and would have frustrated much of the reclamation work done in the settlements provided for these tribes in the various provinces. The Government of India were therefore unable to accede to the convention as it stood, and in September 1931 sponsored the following resolution which was adopted by both the Houses of the legislature:—

"While considering that the Draft Convention on forced labour could not be ratified until Article 2 thereof is modified so as to exclude labour exacted under the Criminal Tribes Act, the Good Conduct Prisoners' Probational Release Act and other similar legislation in force this Council Assembly recommends to the Government of India that they proceed to take action on all other provisions contained in the Draft Convention and the Recommendations as soon as may be practicable."

In pursuance of this resolution the Government of India addressed local Governments in November 1931 asking them to give practical effect to the recommendations made by the legislature and to secure the appropriate amendment of such local enactments as might be found to be necessary and to issue such executive orders as might be deemed advisable to secure the objects in view.

IN BENGAL'S HILL TRACTS.

In compliance with the direction of the Government of India, local Governments have examined the forms of forced or compulsory labour exacted for the benefit of private individuals or bodies and for public purposes prevailing within their jurisdiction. The result of this examination indicated that for all practical purposes the exaction of forced labour for the benefit of private bodies or individuals has ceased. In certain hill tracts of Bengal, however, the tribal chiefs or headman, who exercise administrative functions, have the right, sanctioned by immemorial custom, to require free labour for personal services. The Government of India agreed that the practice cannot be immediately abolished, but asked the local Government to bear in mind the necessity of aiming at its abolition. In a number of provinces labour was exacted for public purposes, in the form of the impressment of transport and supply for public servants while on tour. The practice cannot be immediately abolished without causing a great deal of administrative inconvenience. The local Governments have, however, been asked to restrict permission for the use of this kind of labour to the narrowest possible limits, to abolish it as soon as may be practicable, and in the meantime to regulate its use, where this has not already been done, in the manner provided for in the Convention—for instance Articles 9 and 18. The provinces in which labour exacted for public purposes under the terms of the Convention cannot for the present be abolished have also been asked to frame rules implementing Article 15 of the Convention which requires that persons from whom forced or compulsory labour is exacted should get the benefit of any Indian laws or regulations relating to workmen's compensation for accident or sickness and providing compensation for the dependents of deceased or incapacitated workers on the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Such rules have been, or are being, issued.

A DEAD LETTER.

The examination made by the Government of India of Central Acts and Regulations showed that compliance with the Convention involved the repeal (in part) of section 65 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act of 1873 and of section 8 of the Bengl Regulation of 1806. The provinces in which these enactments were in force were consulted on the question whether the powers conferred by the above sections are ever used and whether their repeal would give rise to any difficulty. The reports received showed that in one province section 65 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act had already been repealed and that in the others the obnoxious part of this provision is a dead letter, and that section 8 of the Bengal Regulations is never used for the convenience of private individuals. The Government of India have, therefore, decided that the sections of the above statutes will be repealed when the Acts are next under revision. In the meantime, instructions have been issued to the local Governments concerned not to have recourse to the obnoxious provisions of these two laws.

Steps have been taken to induce all States which have not already taken action to enact legislation in regard to forced labour on the lines of the legislation now prevailing in British India, and the Political Officers concerned have been requested to ask States to ensure that the laws so enacted are duly enforced.—United Press.

Police Intrusion On Private Congress Meeting In Temple

Secretary Wires About Niphad Incident To Pt. Jawaharlal

NIPHAD, Feb. 28.

Mr. M. R. Dalvi, secretary of the Niphad Taluka Congress Committee writes:—

"In pursuance of sub-clause 2 of resolution 17 on "Congress and Mass Contact", a general meeting of the ordinary members of the Niphad Taluka Congress Committee was called at Pimpalgaon on Saturday, the 27th instant, in a private temple to discuss several important issues and to formulate recommendations to the M. P. C. C., and the A. I. C. C.

"The meeting was also called to discuss the local problems and to formulate demands for being pressed on the provincial legislatures. The meeting was private and restricted to members and such other persons as only the President permitted.

POLICE ON SPOT

"Getting information about the meeting police arrived at the place. The President informed them that the meeting was a private one and so the police visitors retired. After half an hour, however, they again made their appearance and refused to budge an inch. They insisted that they could leave the place only at the instance of the owner of the temple.

"The meeting had to be adjourned as a protest against this behaviour of the police. As a matter of fact, private meetings have a right by convention to exclude any one who is not a member, from the meeting and put a stop to intrusion. The police obstructed the lawful meeting of the Taluka Committee by their intervention and their action was not at all justified. The issue raised by this intervention is important and affects the civil liberties of the people. Such meetings will often take place everywhere in India to discuss issues of vital importance for eliciting opinion of primary members of Congress. If such police interventions occur, it will be difficult to have free discussions in the meetings and the members will be deprived of their most important right of directing the general policy of the Congress in the country and in the Legislatures. It is an infringement of the right of the people to free discussions in private meetings and must immediately be guarded against.

"A telegram has already been sent to the President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at Wardha".—United Press.

Spain Is Fighting Fascist World Menace

Indians Must Translate Their Sympathy Into Help, Says Jawaharlal

ALLAHABAD (By Mail.)

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru president of the Indian National Congress, has issued the following statement:—

Our elections have been absorbed our attention and most of us have thought of little else, during the past few weeks. But now that the elections are over we must look around again and take cognizance of the world drama which pursues its tragic course and threatens world wide catastrophe. We must do so primarily because the peril faces us as it faces others, because the same basic forces are in conflict elsewhere as in India, and the outcome of that conflict will affect us and mould our future.

This conflict of world forces is most evident in Spain where bloody and inhuman war has waged for over seven months, and where a brutal Fascism and militarism has sought to crush and annihilate Spanish democracy and reduce to dust and ashes the rights of the Spanish people. They have failed in their endeavour, for the Spanish people, hungry, illarmed, lacking trained leadership, have yet put up such a magnificent fight that they have confounded their enemies, and shown afresh what the masses can do when they fight for their own freedom. The defence of Madrid for over three months has already taken its place in history, an inspiration to those who hunger and struggle for freedom. All the forces of reaction, the Fascist Powers, foreign legionaries, mercenaries, the farce of non-intervention, have struck hard at Madrid and Spain, but the spirit of that great city still stands high—indomitable invincible, a bright flame—though ruins and death and starvation encompass it.

HEROIC STRUGGLE.

Whatsoever might be the ultimate fact of this epic struggle, the people of Spain have written history with their hearts' blood and heroic courage. Out of this precious material they have built up, in the midst of suffering and disaster, the great People's Front and the People's Militia which has held the gates of Madrid, for those gates have become the symbols of human liberty.

But the Spanish War is no longer a Spanish affair. The rival forces of the world fight for mastery there. Fascism fights anti-fascism, militarism seeks to crush democracy. In this struggle British Imperialism, with its so-called policy of non-intervention, has hindered and obstructed the Spanish people in their fight for freedom. But everywhere the lovers of freedom, the exploited of the world, have raised their voices in defence of the Spanish people and have sent them such help as they could; ambulance corps, medical supplies, food supplies and even volunteers. The International Brigade of Volunteers, drawn from all countries, has demonstrated magnificently the solidarity of the peoples of the world with the Spanish masses, and many of them have found a last resting place with their Spanish comrades on Spanish soil which they defended with their lives.

ACTION NEEDED.

What of us in India? We are not indifferent; we cannot be indifferent to courage and heroism in the cause of human freedom. We cannot forget that our own larger interests are involved, our own freedom for which we labour at stake. For Fascism and Imperialism march hand in hand; they are blood brothers. The victory of either is the victory of both all over the world.

We have already expressed our deep sympathy and solidarity with the Spanish People in many ways. The National Congress has given eloquent expression to the Indian People's voice and feelings. But that is not enough. We must translate our sympathy into active and material help. We are poor and hungry folk, crushed under many burdens, dominated by an arrogant imperialism, and we struggle ourselves for freedom. But even in our poverty and misery we feel for our Spanish comrades and we must give them what aid we can howsoever little this might be. We can help in sending them medical supplies and food. I trust it will be possible for us to arrange to send grain and other food supplies and I appeal to those who deal in such good stuffs for their co-operation in this matter.

PRACTICAL HELP.

In London our countrymen have formed a Spain-India Committee with Syt. V. K. Krishna Menon as Chairman and Mrs. Saklatvala as Treasurer. For the present I suggest that we might send money to them for the purchase and dispatch of medical supplies. I am glad to say that I have already been able to send £115, contributed chiefly by friends in Bombay. I trust that contributions for this purpose will be forthcoming from all parts of the country. They will be received and acknowledged by Dr. R. M. Lohia, Foreign Department, All-India Congress Committee, Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad. It will be for us to consider later that other form or shape we can give to our help to the Spanish People. But, apart from money, food is urgently needed and the call for it has come to me repeatedly.

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PROTEST AGAINST SUGAR EXCISE DUTY INCREASE

Continued from Page 1)

Association strongly protests against the recent increase of excise duty on sugar by eleven annas per cwt. at a time when the Tariff Board was about to inquire into the question of protection. The increase in excise duty is unjust and unfair and is likely to prejudice the issue. Ultimately the burden is likely to fall on the consumers, when the Government professes to help and this will adversely affect the consumption and the trade."

PUTTING CART BEFORE THE HORSE

CAWNPORE, March 1.

The Merchants Chamber of Cawnpore has sent a telegram to Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member, at Delhi, protesting "against the proposal to increase the Sugar Excise Duty by eleven annas per hundredweight. The present excise duty fully offsets the import duty surcharge, the margin and eight annas being justified by the C. I. F. Prices of Javanese sugar."

"The Chamber considers the present taxation as a grave encroachment on the protection granted by the legislature, and is of the opinion that the present decision prejudges the recommendations of the Tariff Board shortly to be appointed, and is calculated to prejudice seriously the Board's findings. The Chamber suggests that the deficit of a crore and a half be met by the levy of an export duty on gold at Rs. 6/12 per ounce."—A. P.

"TIMES" PLEASED WITH BUDGET

LONDON, March 1.

The "Times" in a leader says Sir James Grigg's budget reveals a situation slightly different but neither alarming nor depressing.

The discrepancy in revenue is comparatively small and even opponents of the new constitution certainly cannot claim that its financial structure is in any way impaired.

It is significant at this time to have Sir James Grigg's assurance that the scheme of the reforms is financially practicable and there appears no ground whatever for anxiety on this score.

The broad effect of the Budget statement is that fair weather appears to lie ahead and the time is not remote when taxation will again be released for social reforms as in the two preceding budgets.

Office Acceptance

Referring to Sir James Grigg's observation that the future financial recovery presupposed stable political conditions within the country, the "Times" says that the policy of accepting office for the purpose of wrecking the reforms urged by some sections of the Congress Party is certainly not in India's interests, can only be artificially sustained and must inevitably lead to those barren consequences which have periodically marked the history of the Party in recent years.

Political agitation at this stage will only retard economic recovery and do nothing to expedite further political reform. The wiser course, beyond all question, lies in constitutional service to the people.

Sir James Grigg has proved beyond doubt that Indian economics have sound foundations and there will be ample scope for social reform in the early future.

India is clamouring for such reform and it is a logical obligation for Indians to undertake it.

To turn the country into bypaths of non-co-operation at this stage would be disastrous both to the people and to cause of constitutional progress.

Saturday's speech is essent a financier's statement, but as an astute economist, Sir James Grigg is thoroughly aware of the effects of political turmoil upon economic stability.

The fact that he can adopt so optimistic an attitude in the light of mildly disconcerting economic circumstances is sure proof of his faith in the country's power of recuperation.

He obviously co-operated to the full in his efforts to give a start to provincial autonomy and deserves gratitude both here and in India for his work of devising ways and means to ensure the success of the great constitutional experiment.

"Daily Telegraph" Coments

"Daily Telegraph," says Indian deficit is small but it must be a disappointment to the Government of India that there should deficit at all in a year in which Indian trade improving.

Revenue figures concerning sugar imports provide the warning that in developing her internal resources, India must seek new forms of taxation to replace tariffs hitherto supplying so large proportion her revenues.—Reuter.

A Letter About Spain

(By JAWAHARLAL NEHRU)

War, bloody and brutal civil war, rages in Spain and anxiously we await the day's news. We have seen to what heights the masses can rise when they fight for freedom and their own emancipation; we have watched with amazement the heroic and disciplined sacrifices of the Spanish people in their struggle against Fascist, military and reactionary cliques and adventurers. But perhaps nothing brings out more clearly the fundamental difference in the outlooks of the rival forces than other activities almost unconnected with the war which take place behind the fronts and which are seldom reported. The rebels have made a point of bombing the buildings containing the famous art treasures of Spain, while the Spanish Government, though fighting for life, has yet devoted time and energy to the protection of these invaluable treasures. More significant is the way the Government is tackling big problems. Only recently I gave publicity to a passage in a letter written to me by Mr. Horace Alexander, the well known member of the Society of Friends. In this he said that he had been to Barcelona recently. "I was much impressed", he writes, "with the efficiency, orderliness and vigour of the 'red' authorities there. In spite of the war they seem to be tackling such problems as the vast influx of refugees, the problem of the beggars and destitution, etc., most effectively, and I saw no sign of violence or terror, though I met a number of people who were definitely not "reds", such as the Protestant pastors, but who were whole-heartedly pro-Government". One wishes that our benign Government in India possessed a fraction of this efficiency and vigour in tackling our problems of destitution, poverty and unemployment!

I have just received a letter from my daughter, Indira, from England which I find so interesting that I want to share it with others. In this letter she gives an account of a talk which a lady visitor from Spain gave to her school This lady—Dr. Komas—is a lecturer in biology at the university of Barcelona. Her home was in Majorca which was taken by the rebels at an early stage. For six months Dr. Komas had no news whatever of her relatives and later [illegible] interest of information. She has suffered considerably during the war. But, Indira writes, that she spoke quietly and without any sign of emotion. I quote below from Indira's letter:

"Dr. Komas said little about the war itself, apart from briefly sketching its background. She spoke of what interested her most: children and education. She told us of the groups of people who were trying to shield the children of Spain from the horrors of war, to give them as calm an education and as healthy a life as possible in the circumstances. Big colonies have been founded in Barcelona and Valencia for children and here the littlest ones are sent by train from Madrid and the surrounding villages in the hands of the Government. In these colonies there are schools; the children are clothed and fed. Many of them wear new clothes for the first time in their lives. The Barcelona booksellers told Dr. Komas that they had never before sold so many children's books. Food is scarce but the grown-ups manage with biscuits and anything else that they can get whilst all the milk and bread available are sent to the colonies for the children. The main difficulty so far is the transport of the children, for the trains are very slow and the journey is made much longer by the necessity of having to avoid the fighting fronts. One would hardly expect Madrid to rejoice during Christmas or New Year, but the Government said that the children should not be disappointed. 'A Children's Week' was organised: everybody gave voluntary help and during that week the children had their cinema shows and games. Every child received a toy—many for the first time. 'We tried to make them happy', said Dr. Komas, 'and their smiling faces gave us renewed courage and strength; they made us happy and we were glad that all that was possible was being done for their safety and welfare'. But this was only in the day time. At night they woke up at the sound of bombs—the little ones cried and the older ones remembered the terrible scenes of war. Dr. Komas showed us the children's week posters and other pictures. Dr. Komas, I found, was very charming. . . ."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ACTS

(Continued From Page 6)

than ever before Masses elected him as the "people's President".

Lovers of liberty all over the world must rejoice for what he is doing. Roosevelt is clearing the way for a new and a healthier United States. . . . . And all this will have far-reaching effect upon the rest of the world. . . . Will our countrymen give it thought? I wonder. . . .

MANU SUEBDAR ON INDIA BUDGET

(Continued From Page 1)

these directions are foreshadowed in the Finance Member's speech which is cryptic and conveys less than what it says.

I am entirely at one with the Finance Member in his effort to increase the yield of existing duties by tightening the administration and preventing loopholes, and every one who is opposed to new taxes, must give his support to such efforts.

Ministers in every Province will be compelled to curtail expenditure in order to build up some balances at the end of the year, as their past balances have been wiped out against their indebtedness, and the temporary advances from the Government of India will terminate in one year. It may be noted that there is to be a serious depletion in the cash balances of the Government of India from Rs. 16.16 crores to Rs. 7.90 crores at the end of 1937-38. With Treasury Bills cheap and the Reserve Bank near at hand, the need for larger balances might appear to be less if the Finance Member were assured that there will be no troubles either inside or outside India. It is bold, but it is skating on thin ice.

"MUDDLING THROUGH."

The loss of Burma should have induced economies in central expenditure, but Sir James Grigg wants to maintain the level of expenditure in the confidence that he will be able to find the money somehow. While I understand and sympathise with the task of the Finance Member, I think there is too much of 'muddling through", and too little of planning for my liking. The reduction of taxes in India is a dream finally destroyed by this budget, and the awakening must lead to a definite search for the avoidance of additional burdens to bear which no section of the population has increased its ability through the increase of economic prosperity, except perhaps those with very high incomes, whose good fortune elicited comment from Sir Otto Niemeyer."—United Press.

Should The Congress Accept Office

(Continued from Page 6.)

siasm to do some constructive work, they tap the tax-payer for additional revenues to meet the increased expenditure. If, however, they do not undertake any constructive work lest any fresh tax might prove the last straw on the Indian camel's back, they would be blamed at the end of their term for not having kept their pledge to their respective constituencies

Under the Act, there is not even a vestige of power to the Ministers. The real power vests in the Governor and the only function of the Ministers is to aid and advise him in the discharge of his ordinary responsibilities. The Governor is not bound by the advice of his Ministrs in so far as any special responsibility is involved. He is to act according to his own individual judgment. In case of failure of constitutional machinery, the Governor can suspend the Provincial Constitution by a proclamation without taking advice of his Council of Ministers. No self-respecting party with an absolute majority in the Legislature would undertake to form Ministries under such handicaps and constitutional safeguards.

There is however, only one circumstance and condition under which Congress may accept office. If the Congress organisations spread over the country undertake to develop extra-Parliamentary activity outside the Leislatures in support of the demands of the people, Congressmen in office can, by compelling the Governor to exercise his right of veto bring the people in direct conflict with the Governor and develop a mild political crisis. That circumstance is, however, not present today in the provinces. So much energy has been expended on election propaganda and the people are so much taken up with parliamentary activities that for a couple of years to come any attempt to work on the imagination of the people with the idea of keeping on some sort of mass activity would prove futile. There can be no wrecking or rejection of the constitution unless and until parliamentary activities of the representatives of the people are backed up by extra-parliamentary activities of the masses. Acceptance of office would not thus be useful either for working or wrecking the Constitution and the only correct answer to the issue before us must be in the negative.

—Yours etc.,

M. R. DALVI.

Pimpalgaon.

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Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

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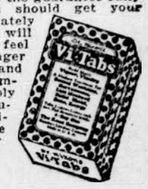
This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here, under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.



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C. H. DIVANJEE,
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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 16 POINTS UP

Bullion Quiet But Wheat Better And Base Metals Easy

BOMBAY, March 1

On Monday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton continued firm on trade and foreign buying.

BULLION QUIET

London gold and silver ruled quiet.

WHEAT BETTER

Wheat was better on heavy weekend purchases by Germany. Jute was steady but base metals were easy.

SECURITIES QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was moderately active with some business passing. Giltedged securities did not attract much attention.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1937

New York, March 1

Previous closing	12.74
To-day's opening	12.80
Difference	plus 06
To-day's closing	12.90
Difference	plus 16

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1937

Liverpool, March 1

Previous closing	7.15
To-day's opening	7.18
Difference	plus 03
To-day's closing	7.22
Difference	plus 07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 228

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 1

Cotton showed fairly good activity following relative strength of Liverpool which induced considerable speculative buying in New York but new crop months lagged behind due to uncertainties with regard to future prospects.

Trading in May began at 12.80 i.e. 6 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool and trade and foreign buying with May gradually rising to 12.83 with a very steady tone.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.90 with a rise of 16 points for May delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 1

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (13.00/12.98) 13.08/13.08
May (12.74/12.72) 12.80/12.79
July (12.50/12.49) 12.59/12.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 1

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American March (7.12) 7.16
American May (7.15) 7.19
Egyptian March (9.69) 9.65
Egyptian May (9.91) 9.90

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 1

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 227-8 and Rs. 226-12 at night. The rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 227-8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 1

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2

JUTE

New Crop March April (£19 paid and sellers) £19 1/16 sellers
Dunlop March (£22) £22 1/4
Lightning March (£20 1/4) £20 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (10 13/16 paid and buyers) 10 7/8 buyers
Forward April June (10 15/16 paid and value) 11 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£13 11/16 sellers) 14 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£11 £3/4 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£14 9/16 sellers) £15 1/8 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 1

Liverpool wheat opened firm with March at 101 3/4 and May at 104. The market was very active on good speculative buying influenced by weekend reports of large sales of Australian wheat to Germany with the market developing better strength later on a reserve on the part of sellers which gave the session a very steady undertone.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 1

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.32. Prices advanced on better weekend cables which induced fairly good buying by local and foreign interests.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

Bombay, March 1

May 1937 Delivery

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 8 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 8 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	payment.
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 8 6

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 1

Previous closing	4.88 25/32
To-day's opening	4.88 29/32
To-day's closing	4.88 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 1

Previous closing	4.88.77
To-day's opening	4.88.72
To-day's closing	4.88.92

FRANC RATE

London, March 1

Previous closing	105.15
To-day's opening	105.15
To-day's closing	105.13
Difference	—.02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 1

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.88 29/32 and after remaining steady improved on better support to 4.88 15/32.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.88.92

Franc opened at 105.15 and kept steady at the same level with no important transactions.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 105.13.

CROSS RATES

London, March 1

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.935)	7.935
New York on Bombay (36.94)	36.96
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/4)	0.91 3/4
London on Milan (92.87)	92.87
London on Shanghai (1-2 19/32)	1-2 19/32
London on Kobe (1-2)	1-2

DISCOUNTS

London, March 1

3 months (9 16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON METALS

London, March 1

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£246 3/4 buyers £247 1/4 sellers. Barely steady) £242 1/2 buyers £243 sellers. Weak.

Lead (£31 13/16 buyers. No sellers. Firm) £31 5/8 buyers £31 11/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£74 to £75 1/2) £71 to £73

Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 1

The following cable information was received here to-night from London.

"India resold forward. Speculators bought cash Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 1

	Previous closing Prices	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 3/16d.	20 3/16d.
Forward	20 1/8d.	20d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 1

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-4) £7-2-3 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, March 1

11-0 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	51 3 0
Silver 1st settlement	48 14 0
Silver 2nd settlement	49 1 0
Silver 3rd stttlement	49 4 0
Gold ready	35 3 6
Gold 1st settlement	35 3 6
Gold 2nd settlement	25 3 3
Sovereigns	22 6 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 1

	Rs a. p.
Wheat May	5 8 0
Wheat September	5 6 3
Linseed May	7 8 9
Linseed September	7 12 9

Wheat and Linseed steady.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 1

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper quoted at Rs 95-12-6 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 95-3-6.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	95 12 0
Highest	95 14 6
Lowest	95 1 0
Closing	95 3 6

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 1

The 3 1/2 p. c. Indian Sterling Loan closed at £92 as against the previous closing at £92 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 1

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 1/2) £98
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£91 5/8) £92
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£111) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113 3/4) £114
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£105 3/4) £106
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112) £112
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103) £102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£107 1/4) £108

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 1/8) £78 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£101 3/4) £102 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 1/4) £107 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1/8) £112 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103) £103 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109) £109 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 1

3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese Second Preference (17-6) 18-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (84-4 1/2) 85-0
Hydro Electric (13-0) 12-7 1/2
Musical Industries (24-4 1/2) 24-3
Princhin Johnson (53-9) 54-3
Imperial Chemical (29-10 1/2) 40-1 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (82-6) 83-1 1/2
Realisation 1930 (99-3) 99-3
Dunlop Rubber (33-9) 34-0
Unilever Ordinary (42-9) 42-9
Ford Motors (31-9) 52-0
Cables and Wireless (£8 5/8) £9 3/8
British American Tobacco (125-0) 125-9 Ex Div
Carreas A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-9) 155-7 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (35-0) 34-3
Distillers (110-0) 109-9
Bredford Dyers (£10 1/2) £11 1/4
British Celanese (£9 7/8) £10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (50-0) 50-0 4 1/2 Ex Div.
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-4 1/2) 52-6 Ex Div
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-1 1/2) 13-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (37-6) 37-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (72-4 1/2) 72-3
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (65-0) 69-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-9) 20-7 1/2
Donaro Tea (50-0) 50-0
Empire of India (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (46-0) 47-6
Gula Kelampong (60-0) 61-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (44-9) 45-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (63-9) 63-9
Burma Corporation (18-6) 19-6
Rio Tintos (£30 1/8) £29 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (77-9) 77-0
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 7/8) £14 7/8
Gedule New (£10 1/4) £10 1/4
New Modders (£31 1/4) £31 1/4
Sub Nigel (£12) £11 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£11) £11 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (63-1 1/2) 63-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (128-1 1/2) 128-9
Burma Oil (119-4 1/2) 120-0
Musical Eagle (27-10 1/2) 27-3
Shell Transport (£142 1/2) £142 1/2
Royal Dutch (£49 3/4) £49 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£58 1/4) £58 3/4
L and S Ordinary (£29 3/4) £29 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£23 3/4) £23 5/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£122) £122 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£92 1/4) £93

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 1

The following were to-day's opening rate:—

General Motor (dol 65 5/8) dol 65 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 64 3/8) dol 62
U S Steel Common (dol 110 7/8) dol 111 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 147 3/4) dol 146

SUSTAINED ADVANCE IN SECURITIES

Wall Street Lower

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 1

On the Stock Exchange the new account opened confidently with sustained advance in giltedged securities reflected in other sections. Industrials claimed the bulk of business. Several big gains were effected among breweries motors Rubber also was supported but minings were quiet apart from fresh jump in Debeers deferred from 23 1/8 to 23 7/8.

In commodities Cocoa was strong in sympathy with New York.

Cotton in America was firm on speculative buying. Wall Street was irregularly lower

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, March 1

Closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind March	23 4 3
May	22 14 0
Panjab March	18 15 3
May	19 0 9
Dossi American March	23 9 6
May	23 13 6
Quiet but steady.	
Wheat March	31 0 9
July	28 14 3
Steady.	
Toria March	38 12 9
May	39 9 6
Gram July	20 15 6
Cottonseeds March	16 14 0
May	17 5 9
July	17 12 3

JUTE SHARES NEGLECTED

Coals Firm And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, March 1

Business in Jutes was rather neglected due to overactiveness in other sections. Coals were firm and large volume of business was put through. In teas moderate turnover took place at steady rates. In miscellaneous engineering, minings and coppers opened firm but closing was slightly easier. Others remained more or less unchanged. Govt. securities were steady and unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities: Three per cent paper 68 small lot, three and a half per cent paper 95/10, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 104/14, small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 112/10 small lot; four and half per cent loan 1955/60 117/6 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 118/8 small lot; four per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 108/4.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1515; Imperial conty 375; Reserve Bank 130; Kalighat Falta 90.

Cottons: Cawnpore 2/14; Dunbar 149/8, New Victoria 1/8;

Coals: Aldih 4/12; Amalgamated 27/10 Baraboni annas7; Bengal 338; Bengal Nagpur 32/8; small lot; Bhulanbararee 11/4; Bhalgora 3/14; Burrakur 18/4 small lot; Borrea 18/4; Bokaro and Ramgur 18/12; Burra Dhemo 4/5; Central Kurkend 8; Churulia 3; Deoli 7/10; Dhemo Main 10/8; Equitable 38/8; Equitable new 37/8; East Indian 21/6; Hurriladih 16/4, Jainty Central 1/3; Khas Kajora 10/8; Katras Jherriah 26/8; Kuardi 1/13; Mundulpore 7/12; Nazira 11/6; New Beerbhoom 16/4; North Damuda 5/6; North West fully paid 11/4; Ondal 10/14; Parasea 2/4; New Tetury 4/5; Pench Valley 38/8; Raneegunge 39; Rewa 26/4, Sendra 16/6; Samla 3/10; South Karanpura 8/6; Satpukuria 1/11; Singaran 'A' 1/13; Singaran B 2/8; Seebpore 20/12; premium; Standard 37/4; Talcher 3; West Jamuria 15.

Jutes: Albion 240; Anglo India 380 small lot; Birla 18/4; Budge Budge 292; Champdany 163/8; small lot; Birla 18/4; Birla pref 123; Delta 395/8; Ganges 261; Howrah 53; Hukumchand ord 11; Hukumchand pref 11; Kanknarrah 429; Kamarhatty 525; Megna 33/8; Orient 174 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 13/12; Indian Copper 5/1; Consolidated Tin 9/5; Rhodesia Copper 5/3; Agra Electric 154; Shahjahanpur Electric 9; Muttra Electric 12/2; Braithwaite and Co 13/3; Burn and Co ord 350; British India Electric 7/8; Britannia Building and Iron 12/8; Indian Steel and Wire Products 402; Indian Iron and Steel 7/7; Kumardhubi Engineering ord 7/7, Kumardhubi Engineering pref 14; Saran Engineering 11; B I Corporation ord 4/5; Dunlop Rubber 24/12; Ganges Rope 340; Indian Wood Products 27/4; Indian Cables 20/12; British Burma Petroleum 7/3; Moola Oil 3/7; Titaghur defd 10/2; Indian Paper pulp 168; Humayan proper defd 3/13; Humayan proper pref 9/14; Midnapore zemindary 97/8; Assam Saw 2/10; Bengal Timber 248/8; Shree Krishna Gyanoday ord 15/8.

Teas: Bishnauth 29 small lot; East India 10/15; Eastern Cachar 11/12; Hattikhira 25/10; Loobah 8/4; Sapoi 10/10; Tezpore 9/14; Tezpore pref 12/4.

Debentures: Three and a quarter percent Rangoon Municipal 97/10.—A. P.

Daily Weather Report

POONA, March 1.

Thunderstorms have caused local rain in Assam with a few falls in Bengal. Dibrugarh reports one inch.

Forecast:—Scattered thunderstorms are likely in Hyderabad and adjoining parts of Central Provinces.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-3-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —e052 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 72.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 63.9 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.4 degrees 2.9 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 66.9 degrees 2.4 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 61 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 170 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-3-37

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.0 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

HINDU AND NON-HINDU MARRIAGE

Scottish High Court Judgment

EDINBURG, (By Mail).

Judgment upholding the validity of a marriage between a Hindu and a non-Hindu has been given here by the First Division of the Court of Session.

In doing so the Court affirmed the judgment of the Lord Ordinary in refusing a decree of nullity of marriage in the undefended action brought by Agnes Isobel Macdougall, of Edinburgh, who asked the Court to declare null her marriage to Lanund Shanker Rao Chitnavis, whose last known address was in Central Provinces, India.

The parties were married in 1927 at Edinburgh where he was a medical student. A child was born in 1928 and in the following year they went to India.

RETURNS TO SCOTLAND.

When the case was heard in December last, it was stated that an attempt was made in India to induce the woman to become a convert to Hinduism and go through the ceremony of a Hindu marriage. On her refusal to do so, marital relations ceased. Finding her position unbearable she returned to Scotland.

In the Court of Sessions the Lord President said that there was no question that both parties seriously intended marriage and their subsequent conduct in living as husband and wife in Edinburgh, the birth of a child, and their departure to India as husband and wife for the purpose of making a home there negatived the idea that consent was given by either of them in form only but not in fact.

If the parties seriously intended marriage it was, apart from the question of capacity, impossible to hold that the marriage was null from absence of consent.

In support of the plea that the marriage should be annulled because of the respondent's incapacity to enter into marriage with the petitioner, His Lordship continued, it had been submitted by counsel that it was established by the evidence that the respondent was, by the law of his domicile, incapable of marrying a non-Hindu while he remained a Hindu and that the Indian courts would hold the marriage as null.

QUESTION OF DISABILITY.

But the disability which was said to have prevented the respondent from validly marrying the petitioner was not a disability to which he was subject as a domiciled Indian but merely one which affected people domiciled in India who adhered, and so long as they adhered, to the Hindu religion. It did not apply universally within the territory. It was a disability of which the respondent could relieve himself by an act of his own volition.

It differed essentially, therefore, from status and there was no case in Scotland or England where a disability of this kind had been pleaded as a ground for invalidating a marriage.

His Lordship added that the evidence before them did not prove with reasonable certainty that the British courts in India would have declared the marriage null if the question had come before them.—Reuter.

DO SOME CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

CALCUTTA, March 1.

Of the distinguished delegates to the Parliament of Religions from various countries of the world representing different religions, the most unexpected visitors to this evening's function were Colonel Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh who were persuaded by Sir Francis Younghusband to attend. Both of them sat throughout the whole proceedings and followed all that transpired, with considerable interest.

WORLD-WIDE INTEREST.

The fact that the present session of the Parliament of Religions had evoked world-wide interest was evident from the presence on the dais of Consul Generals of Germany, China, Yugoslavia and Turkey.

At the outset of the proceedings messages wishing success to the Parliament session were read. Among these was one from the Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India and others from the Bengal Governor and Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi says:—

"Wish the Parliament success. Wish it could do some constructive work."

After over two hours' sitting the session concluded to meet again to-morrow morning.—United Press

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, March 1

J Finlay ss Clan Macindoe of 2774 reg tons, Captain H Andrews arrived on Saturday from Glasgow via Liverpool, Portsaid and Aden with general cargo.

O S K ss Hague Maru of 3452 reg tons, Captain M Inone arrived on Saturday from Yokohama via Nagoya, Yokkachi, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with general cargo.

L Edwards ss Liebenfels of 3852 reg tons, Captain E Thlefeld arrived on Saturday from Bremen via Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Portsaid and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

A I Oil ss British Lord of 3520 reg tons, Captain L Athill arrived on Sunday, from Abadan with cargo, fuel oil.

B I S N ss Gharinda of 3212 reg tons, Captain J Drummond arrived on Sunday from Rangoon via Colombo, Cochin, Calicut, Badagra, Tellicherry and Cannanore with rice, timber and general cargo.

B I S N ss Banknra of 1896 reg tons, Captain A A Lewis arrived on Sunday from Calcutta via Madras with general cargo.

Grahams Trading ss Britannia of 5281 reg tons, Captain W Gimmell arrived from Liverpool via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Portsaid and Suez with passengers, C. P. goods motor cars and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

O S K ss Shunko Maru of 5027 reg tons, Captain K Izumi sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Golconda of 3203 reg tons, Captain S C Brown sailed for Calcutta via Mangalore with local cargo.

Scindia ss Jalarashmi of 2681 reg tons, Captain S Stone sailed for Karachi in ballast.

L Edwards ss Aludra of 2970 reg tons, Captain E Van Oversteeg sailed for Freemantle via Marmagoa and Alleppy with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following steamers booked for loading on 1-3-37

S S Liebenfels (L E) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi and Portsaid.

S S Conte Rosso (L T) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi and Portsaid.

S S Pandit (T M) for Pondicherry, Negapatam, Madras, Cocoanada and Calcutta.

S S British Lord (A I O) for Abadan only.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Aludra 2970 Australia 1-3 Lionel E
4 Rotenfels 4854 Bremen 5-3 L E
5 Britannia 5281 N F, N F, Grahams Trading
6 Liebenfels 3852 Karachi 5-3 L Edward
7 Clan Macindoe 2775 Bhavnagar 3-3 J Finlay
9 Shunko Maru 5027 Karachi 1-3 O S K
11 Watchtfels 5208 Antwerp 4-3 L E
12 City of Canterbury 5290 Karachi 5-3 K Nixon
14 Takliwa 3742 Durban 3-3 M M
15 Manela 5041 Antwerp 10-3 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalarashmi 2681 Karachi 1-3 Scindia
2 Kenkon Maru 2721 Karachi 3-3 M B Kaisha
4 Varela 1926 Busrah 4-3 M M
9 Pundit 3199 Rangoon N F, T M
14 Bankura 1896 P Gulf 3-5 M M
15 Indira 278 Malabar Coast 2-3 Malabar Steamship

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Hague Maru 3452 Karachi 2-3 O S K

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Burdwan 3-3-37 M M
Strathmore 4-3-37 P & O
Kaisar-i-Hind 11-3-37 P & O

FROM LIVERPOOL

C/O Kobe 2-3-37 J Finlay
Elysia 8-3 Graham Trading
Clan Ogilvy 7-3-37 J Finlay

FROM NEW YORK

City of Worcester 12-3-37 F F Campoell

FROM MOULMEIN

Benfield 3-3-37 M M

FROM OSLO

Sumatra 4-3-37 L Edward

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 2-3-37 L Triestino
Koshim Maru 11-3 O S K
Tokiwa Maru 18-3 N Y K
Kofuku Maru 20-3 N Y K
Buyo Maru 22-3 O S K
Borneo Maru 26-3 O S K

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 27-3 P and O

FROM AKYAB

Howra 6-3-37 M M
Silvery 10-3 Vol Bros.

FROM CALCUTTA

Gurna 2-3-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Haresfield 11-3-37 M M

FROM BASRA

Bandra 11-3-37 M M
Barpeta 4-3 M M
Vasna 7-3 M M

FROM DURBAN

Gandara 3-3 M M
Rina Curaddo 8-3-37 L Triestino
Kenya 6-3 M M

FROM KARACHI

Fraunfels 5-3-37 L Edward
Vita 4-3-37 M M

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Chitral 13-3 37 P and O
Kaisar-I-Hind 20-3-37 P and O
Maloja 27-3-37 P and O
Naldera 20-3 P & O
Strathmore 6-3-37 P & O

FOR GERMANY

Watchfels 3-3-37 L Edward
Rotenfels 5-3-37 L Edward

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 31-3-37 Grahams
City of Benares 8-3-37 Killick
Britania 11-3 G Trading

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 25-3 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 2-3 L Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Hayes 22-3-37 F F Campbell
Pres Wilson 21-3-37 F F Campbell
Silver Pine 3-3 V Brothers

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Bardwan 2-3-37 P & O
Liverpool Maru 28-2-37 O S K
Victoria 16-3-37 L Triestino
Shunko Maru 9-3 O S K
Genyo Maru 22-3 N Y K
Hague Maru 14-3 O S K

FOR BASRA

Varela 4-3 M M
Bankura 3-3 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 6-3-37 M M
Liebenfels 6-3-37 Lionel E

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 31-3-37 M M
Takliwa 3-3-37 M M
Kanya 17-3-37 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Talamba 3-3 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Barala (boats) 24-2-37
S S Shunko Maru 24-2-37
S S Takliwa (boats American cotton) 25-2-37
S S Jalajyoti 25-2-37
S S Jalaganga 25-2-37
S S Conte Verde (boats) 25-2-37
S S Vita 25-2-37
S S Bhadravati 26-2-37
S S Warfield 26-2-37
S S Bahadur 26-2-37
S S Indira 26-2-37
S S Lalita 26-2-37
S S Comorin (boats) 25-2-37
S S Dayavati 26-2-37
S S Irrawadi 26-2-37
S S City of Eastbourne 26-2-37
S S Talamba 26-2-37
S S Manela 26-2-37
S S Kalavati 27-2-37
S S Haideri 27-2-37
S S Kenkon Maru 27-2-37
S S Jalarashmi 1-3-37

EXPORTS

S S Manila for London: 500 bags groundnut cake K Devchand

For Hull: 2560 bags myrabollams J Moolchand

For Antwerp: 410 bales cotton raw A Chunilal; 55 bales cotton raw N Nagshi.

S S Watchfels for Hamburg: 15 cases casings Ad Meyer; 100 bags lactic casein Midland Trading; 17 bags white metal dust The Estate Calcutta Commercial; 6 bales gum karaya T Laxmidas; 57 bales sewri cotton R Pallonji

For Antwerp: 69 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas.

For Amsterdam: 50 bags gum karaya N Maiji.

For Gothenburg: 25 bales cottonfly M Narottamdas

For Stockholm: 13 drums castor oil Swastika Oil Mills

For Istamboul: 67 bales cotton yarn R Shantilal.

For Varna: 110 bales cotton raw A H Diab

For Gdynia: 55 bales cotton raw Vol Bros.

S S Rotenfels for Hamburg: 2800 bags groundnut oil cakes F H Kasam; 62 bags turmeric A P Gupta; 104 pieces metal scrap ingots; 549 pieces bronze scraps S Piras; 765 bags crushed bones 100 bales hide flashing B Ardeshir; 165 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 95 bales cotton raw N D Khikini; 26 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Rotenfels for Antwerp: 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes 1000 bags copra A Oomerbhoy; 60 bags mustard seed 50 bags lentils G Gokalchand; 105 bales cotton raw B Harakchand; 165 bales cotton raw S Karamshi; 110 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 118 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Rotterdam: 134 bags gun metal scrap S Piras.

For Gothenburg: 28 bales cottonfly L O Vora.

For Oslo: 566 bags groundnut oil cakes Swastika Oil Mills.

For Oporto: 55 bales cotton raw B Harakchand

S S City of Canterbury for Marseilles: 247 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton; 55 bales cotton raw B Cursondas; 55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading

For Dunkirk: 990 bales cotton raw B Mavji; 220 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton.

For Ghent: 250 bales cotton raw Vol Bros.

S S City of Canterbury for Antwerp: 725 bales cotton raw Vol Bros.

S S Shunko Maru for Osaka: 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Kobe: 250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton raw G Dossa; 2 bales cotton raw N Fatehally.

S S Kenkon Maru for Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 200 bales cotton raw R Kanji; 200 bales cotton raw N Manilal; 100 bales cotton raw B Harakchand; 700 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 300 bales cotton raw A Khimji; 300 bales cotton raw S Karamshi; 200 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan; 200 bales cotton raw A Podar; 100 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 100 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 200 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 1300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 700 bales cotton raw Kotak; 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 100 bales cotton raw S J David; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw H Nensey; 100 bales cotton raw Swastika General Trading.

For Osaka: 500 bales cotton raw Langley; 100 bales cotton raw A Podar; 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S S Dandolo, Agents L. Triestino from Genoa: 132 cases electric fans; 458 cases art silk yarn; 108 casks 7 cases chemicals; 43 cases umbrella ware; 90 cases spun silk yarn; 25 cases mineral water; 43 cases hemp yarn; 46 cases cotton embroidered goods; 30 cases cotton and art silk embroidered goods; 37 cases cotton and art silk mixed tissues embroidered goods; 25 bundles chalk; 500 bags marble chest; 1133 bags marble chips.

From Catovia: 140 bags pumice powder; 120 bags pumice stones.

From Naples: 1188 bags garlic; 80 bags pumice stone; 55 cases coral sticks.

From Leghorn: 40 bags lithophone; 187 barrels colours; 100 casks borax; 33 bales woollen rugs; 520 bags marble chips; 18615 pieces marble slabs; 4229 pieces marble tiles.

From Trieste: 510 cases paper; 48 bales twine; 37 cases lamps; 124 cases nails.

From Izmir: 200 bags figs; 27 bags pistachi.

From Patrasso: 25 bags currents.

VICEROY NOT TO ADDRESS CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

NEW DELHI, March 1.

The United Press lobby correspondent learns that Lord Linlithgow is not likely to address the members of the Central Legislature during the Budget Session.—United Press.

U. S. A. Senate Opens Way For N. R. A.

ACTIVE TRADE BUYING

Cotton Too Cheap In Relation To Other Commodities

BOMBAY: March 1.

Latest cables from U. S. A. state that the Senate has now approved of President Roosevelt's recommendation for the reformation of Judiciary powers and it is believed the way will now be paved for acceptance of his modified N. R. A. and A. A. A. Legislative Acts.

On Saturday, the New York cotton futures market opened steady and advanced on Liverpool buying, continued active trade and spot houses buying of March coupled with general trade buying and new outside buying of distant months despite rains and snow in the Western Belt. Active New Orleans buying of May then ensued with the session closing steady. There was a general demand for cotton including by foreign interests with the market quiet active and heavy realising and hedge selling on the advance well absorbed.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

The tight spot situation and the strength of war commodities caused rallies with prompt stoppage of notices stimulating short covering. Mills fixed prices actively in old crop months against loan cotton, local realising and some Far Eastern selling.

Domestic mills are reported to have been good buyers of the limited available quantities of better grade cotton with some lowering their specifications for grades and staples.

Some believe that chances of the modification of the CCC release terms have dwindled as the result of sustained domestic enquiry.

The vast rearmament programmes are expected to influence cotton although speculative purchases based on this theory were limited.

Wet soil is impeding new crop preparations in the eastern and central belts, while snow in Oklahoma has relieved the drought.

Textiles were quieter. Meanwhile, in view of the recent resistance to declines, sentiment is strengthening.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with May 12.72, but declined one point at 12.71 which was the lowest level. Later on there was active buying and prices improved to 12.77, which was the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 9 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 13.34c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 10 points at 13.10c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points at 7.15. There was good trade calling which absorbed further profit-taking and the market closed steady at a rise of 3 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined one point at 7.40d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and Sakels futures closed one to three points up while Uppers futures advanced 12 to 2 points. The Alexandria cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 29 points.

SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN

Messrs M and B Stern state:—

"Prices advanced on buying by Commission Houses, Exporters and option dealers. Bazaar operators were moderate sellers. Sentiment was brighter on rumours of the possibility of the yen being devalued prior to its linking with sterling. There were also, reports that the Japanese Spinners' Association have arranged for three additional steamers to take away Exporters' February commitments. The latest cable from Tokio reports the probability of a compromise and passage of the Japanese Budget. Regarding America, the Senate has now approved of President Roosevelt's recommendation for the reformation of judiciary powers and it is believed the way will now be paved for the acceptance of his modified N.R.A. and A.A.A. legislative Acts."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.77 plus 10 (11-47 a.m.)

New York May lowest 12.71 plus 04 (10-7 a.m.)

Liverpool May highest 7.16 plus 05

Liverpool May lowest 7.14 plus 03

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Cotton: Hedges against loan releases and occasional profit-taking only source of supply of contracts, often found insufficient. Trade continues good buyer. Public participation increasing.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Trade buying and covering March and May offset by liquidation and hedges.

New York: Market active and higher due to rumours of cotton is too low in relation to other commodities. Recommend buying.

New York: Tightness spot situation forcing future contracts to approach more normal relationship to actual. Believe market will work higher.

New York: Requests for releases of 4,60,000 bales of loan cotton to February 25th. Demand runs on near positions. Market acting well, looks higher.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Feb 26

Our sugar market ruled steady for Java ready sugar and prices remained almost unchanged during the week under review. In Java Forward positions, March shipment prices declined by about an anna per cwt due to absence of further buying while prices for April and onward, positions advanced by about an anna per cwt, due to outside demand and better reports from Java and London. However business for Java sugar was very much restricted as some of the good qualities of Indian sugars are available even at cheaper rates in comparison with Java prices. Java market was steady but no business was reported for export. 'Niwas' limits for W C India were unchanged at F. 5.35.

Indian sugar prices further declined by about 2 to 3 annas per cwt. during the early part of the week owing to pressure of sales and continued heavy arrivals but during the latter part of the week, the market slightly improved owing to good demand and rumours regarding increase in Excise Duty at the Budget time. Cawnpore market was reported steady with good demand during the week.

Sugar Crops of the World: Messrs. Willet and Grays estimate sugar crops of the world for 1936-37 at 29,807,184 tons as against outturns of 28,660,748 and 25,943,657 tons during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35 respectively.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,00,600 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Per cwt.

Ready Rs. 12/12

Shipment March Rs. 4/5 F B H Conf. Terms.

Shipment April May Rs. 4/7 F B H Conf. Terms

Shipment July September Rs. 4/8/6 F B H Conf. Terms

Shipment October December Rs. 4/10 F B H Conf. Terms.

Britannia Sugar: Ready Rs. 15/14

Indian Sugar: Ready Rs. 10/3 to 11/8

Tone: Steady.

AUDITTOR-GENERAL OF BURMA

RANGOON, March 1.

His Majesty the King is pleased to appoint Mr. N. B. Deane O.B.E., Indian Audit and Accounts Service, to be Auditor-General of Burma with effect from 1st April 1937.—A. P.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 27

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Ame Power and Light Com	13
Ame Forn Power Com	12
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	63
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	84
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	77
Columbia Gas	17
United Power and Light	9
Int Tel and Tel	13
American Tel and Tel	177
Western Union Telg	74
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	27
Canadian Pacific Railway	17
Great North Pfd Railway	47
New York Central Railway	45 1/4
Southern Pacific Railway	55
Union Pacific Railway	135
Canadian Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	111 7/8
Canadian Nat Rly J/J	114 7/8
N Y N Hartford H R R	25
Bethelehem Steel	93
United States Steel	111 1/4
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	17
Amr Car Foundry	66
Anaconda Copper Mining	63 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	70 1/4
General Motors	66
General Electric	61
Barnsdall Oil	31
Socony	18
Chase Bank	60
National City Bank	57
Sun Life of Canada	765
Amr Super Power	2
Canadian Nat Rly A/O	116 1/8

Market steady but quiet without any special feature.

TRADE TENDENCIES

Messrs M and B Stern have received the following cables from their Head Office:—

Cotton: "Wire parity Liverpool over New York represents strong statistical position and with expanding trade favour purchases May July Liverpool."

Wheat: "Believe the statistical position warrants a higher level."

Rubber: "Trade and speculative buying advanced prices: sentiment still bullish."

Copper: "Expect fluctuating market: Production unable keep pace with world demand: difficult foresee any relief time being: advise caution although probably higher."

Lead: "Good demand by continent and renewed speculative demand hardened prices: looks higher."

Spelter: "Statistical position good: fair profit taking well absorbed: American stocks much depleted: looks higher eventually."

Tin: "Outlook at present uncertain and expect widely fluctuating market.

Sugar: Sentiment unchanged and advantage should be taken making purchases on any setbacks."

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 1

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened very steady at Rs. 226/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 226/12 on improved buying. July was quoted at Rs. 230/8. The undertone of the market was good, and there is more disposition to buy.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points and the market opened 3 points up. The local market was steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 226/12 and finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	225 12 0
Broach J/A	229 8 0
Oomra March	207 4 0
Oomra May	208 0 0
Oomra July	209 8 0
Bengal March	180 8 0
Bengal May	181 12 0

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 27-2-37	5828000	6210000
Receipts yesterday 27-2-37	40000	10000
Exports to date 27-2-37	4041000	4465000
Stock at Ports 26-2-37	2180000	2465000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-2-37	1877000	2124000
Stock at Liverpool Towns 26-2-37	929000	716000
Visible Supply 26-2-37	5603000	6244000
Quantity in sight 26-2-37	11039000	10618000
Quantity out of sight 26-2-37	8688000	7480000

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 1

Bengal Superfine	185/87
Bengal Fine	182/84
C P 1	220/22
C P 2	212/14
Arvi	213/15
Ellichpur	211/13
Berar	209/11
Khamgaon	210/12
Mulkapur	208/09
Khandesh	205/07
Jalna Sailu	205/07
Burwah Sanavad	210/12
Broach Fine	228/29
Punjab American	222/27
Sind N T	267/77
Punjab 289 F	282/87
Jagadia Ankleshwar	262/63

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 1

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	187	184	181	178
Punjab	187	184	181	178
Oomra No. 3	216	213	210	207
C P No. 1	228	225	222	219
C P No. 2	220	217	214	211
Broach No. 2	230	228	226	224
Khandesh	209	206	203	200

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, March 1

May 75.50
June 75.80

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, March 1

Bengal	1959
Oomra	nil

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb 27

SAKEL—
March 18.53 plus 19
May 18.44 plus 13
July 18.37 plus 18
ASHMOUNI—
April 15.11 plus 17
June 14.85 plus 17
GIZA—
March 16.85 plus 29
November 16.17 plus 06

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 146 May 182 July 196 at cross rate 4.88 25/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 226 Liverpool May 7.17 Rs. 86 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 229/8 Liverpool July 7.13 Rs. 81 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 226 New York May 12.74 Rs. 63 1/2 at cross rate 4.88 25/32

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1937 229/8 New York July 12.52 Rs. 55 1/4 at cross rate 4.88 25/32

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 27

Broach A/M 1937 opening 224 1/4; highest 226; lowest 224 1/2; closing 225 3/4

Broach J/A opening 228 1/4; highest 229 3/4; lowest 228 1/4; closing 229 1/4

Oomra March opening 206; highest 207 1/2; lowest 206; closing 207 1/4

Oomra May opening 206 3/4; highest 208 1/4; lowest 206 3/4; closing 208

Oomra July opening 209; highest 210 1/2; lowest 209; closing 209 3/4

Bengal March opening 179; highest 179 3/4; lowest 179; closing 179 3/4

Bengal May opening 180; highest 181 1/4; lowest 180; closing 181 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-3-37) Rs. 5

Tejimandi for Broach A/M (31-3-37) Rs. 6

Tejimandi for Broach J/A (30-6-37) Rs. 13 3/4

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 26th February 16,208 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936 1,786,940 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,355,901 bales.

Increase 431,039 bales.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 1

On Saturday London gold prices advanced one penny to £7-2-4. London-Paris Exchange rate was quoted 105.15 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.88 25/32. London silver market was steady with prices unchanged at 20 3/16d. The market was quiet and business was restricted. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were 3 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 19/32. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and in view of increase in duty the market is likely to be quiet. Gold was steady.

	Rs. a. p.
GOLD—	
Ready	35 3 6
Fagan	35 3 6
Chaitra	35 3 6
SILVER—	
Ready	51 0 0
Magh	48 14 0
Fagan	49 1 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Feb 27

March 44.88—03
May 44.68—03
July 44.48—03

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 1

New York—	
Blue Eagle	15 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	14.50 cents
Bombay market quotations—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 47-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 62-0-0
Tone: Steady	

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 1

Ready Java	13 4 0
March shipment	4 5 6
July September shipment	4 9 0
Kesar ready	11 9 0
Saraya ready	11 0 0
Spot Java	F. 5.35

New York Sugar

New York, Feb 27

May 2.61 plus 1
July 2.62 plus 1
September 2.62 plus 1
November 2.60 plus 2

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, March 1

Heavy tenders are expected in Liverpool next week forcing down wheat prices but in view of strong statistical situation, higher prices are generally expected in the long run. There was scattered selling and prices in the local market was quiet as under:—

Linseed May	7 8 6
Linseed September	7 12 6
Wheat May	5 8 0
Wheat September	5 6 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 1

The local market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. Absence of selling improved prices of groundnuts. Castorseeds were quiet but steady and cottonseed market was fairly active.

Groundnut May—	
Opening	42 13 0
Highest	43 12 6
Lowest	42 13 0
Closing	43 9 0
Castorseed May—	
Opening	36 15 6
Highest	37 9 6
Lowest	36 12 9
Closing	36 15 0
Cottonseed May—	
Opening	20 12 0
Highest	20 14 6
Lowest	20 12 0
Closing	20 13 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb 27

Groundnuts coromandel Shelled February £14-11-3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb 27

March 102d.
May 104 1/4d.
July 105 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb 27

May dol 1.31 5/8
July dol 1.13 3/4
September dol 1.11

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 1

Wheat	855 cwts.
Linseed	6,318 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	724 cwts.
Gingellyseed	876 cwts.
Poppyseed	46 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,422 cwts.
Castorseed	4,227 cwts.
Rice	47,700 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,860 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,314 cwts.
Gram	851 cwts.
Joowar	803 cwts.
Barley	117 cwts.
Bajree	166 cwts.
Indian sugar	4,216 cwts.
Coal	538 tons.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 1

March 238.10—
May 238.00 plus 40
June 239.20 plus 100
July 240.00—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 1

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	99/8
3 per cent 1951/54	101/6
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	95/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	104/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117/4
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
5 per cent 1938/44	106/10
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	109/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	105/9
TAX FREES	
3 per cent 1945/55	118/10
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/8
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	107/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	117/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 95/10 and improved to Rs. 95/13 and closed at Rs. 95/12. Tone: Very steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, March 1

B C. RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK	
B C Rate T T	274
Banks selling T T	272
Banks buying T T	269 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	788
Banks buying T T	603
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T (1/8 lower from April)	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	76 3/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	66 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/8
SHANGHAI	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 5/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 27th ultimo	4.88.75
Japan London— 1st instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London— 1st instant	8.88
Hongkong/London— 1st instant	1/3
Shanghai/London— 1st instant	1/2 19/32
London/Paris 27th ultimo	105.15
London/Belgium 27th ultimo	29.02 1/4
London/Switzerland 27th ultimo	21.42 3/4
London/Berlin 27th ultimo	12.15
London/Stockholm 27th ultimo	19.39 1/2
London/New York 27th ultimo	4.88.77
London/Amsterdam 27th ultimo	8.92 1/2
London/Italy 27th ultimo	92.87
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold 26th ultimo	£7-2-3
27th ultimo	£7-2-4
Silver London Ready 26th ultimo	20 3/16
27th ultimo	20 3/16
Silver London Forward 26th ultimo	20 1/8
27th ultimo	20 1/8
Silver New York Ready 26th ultimo	45
27th ultimo	45
London Discounts 3 months 26th ultimo	9/16 p.c.
27th ultimo	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 months 26th ultimo	11/16 p.c.
27th ultimo	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:— Call	3/4 p.c.
3 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
6 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.	

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 1

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	27-2-37.	This year.
Khandesh	227	190,426
Central India	1,828	263,483
Barsi and Nagar	835	133,758
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,679	66,487
Berar	1,573	448,324
Central Provinces	105	95,323
Total Oomras	6,547	1,197,801
Dholera	66	29,090
N W Provinces	271	6,641
Rajputana	351	49,239
Sind Punjab	176	241,322
Broach	3,972	90,389
Coompta and Dharwar	8	11,858
Westerns Northerns	427	14,644
Cocoanada	...	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	2,970
Persian	...	10
American	...	4,560
Egyptian and African	4,973	155,078
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	5
Total	16,791	1,803,731

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 25th Feb

In full-pressed bales	27-2-37.	This year.
Europe	935	218,396
Japan and China	125	793,632
Coast Ports	...	13,341
Up-country by Rail	...	132,824
Afloat in harbour ...for Europe, China and Japan	...	19,687
Total	1,060	1,177,880

Short Covering And Realising In Steel Shares

COTTON MILL AND CEMENT SHARES FIRM

Tata Powers Dull

BOMBAY: March 1.

There was active buying to-day in the Share Bazar and prices of Steels, Cements and Textile shares again registered rise at the opening.

There was considerable nervous covering, but as soon as the demand was satisfied, prices assumed sagging tendency. At the decline there was some Bull support, but towards the close there was realising, which again depressed prices.

Professional Bulls were not keen buyers and the market was left to adjust itself. The market opinion seems divided. Buyers of Tata Steel Dfds. look for Rs. 2,000 level next month, while Bears believe that the rise is overdone and prices must decline before any fresh improvement begins.

As pointed out before both Textile and Cement shares are receiving more attention and there is more to buy them.

Tata Steel shares are highly manipulated and at higher levels there will be wider fluctuations. As long as there are short sellers, prices are bound to soare high irrespective of dividend prospects. It is generally believed that Tata Ordinary shares will get about Rs. 9 and Dfds. about Rs. 30, but in these days of wild markets, yield consideration does not count.

As we had a rise of Rs. 275 in Tata Dfds. within 30 hours, there may be times when the patience of buyers even may be tested with heavy declines. The market has reached a level, where both rises and declines are not unlikely. Dealers in Steel shares, particularly, need steel heart not to be influenced by rapid fluctuations.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,680 and after declining to Rs. 1,620 advanced to Rs. 1,680 and finally closed at Rs. 1,645. Ordinary shares were in keen demand and after rapid ups and downs closed at Rs. 334.

Prospects of favourable result of agreement influenced fairly good enquiry for Mill Shares and Bombay Dyeings after advancing to Rs. 920 closed at Rs. 911. Cement shares were firm with Indians quoted at Rs. 577-8, but Tata Powers were without buyers.

TEXTILE MILLS. BOMBAY, Mar. 1.	Rs. as.	
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 14)	297	8
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	911	4
100 CENTURY	207	8
100 CEN INDIA (Rs. 4)	267	8
100 COLABA (nil)	150	10
100 Coorla	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	370	0
1 E D Sassoon (nil)	0	12 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	220	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,725	0
100 Indore	45	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	90	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	284	6
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	647	8
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	915	0
250 Model	52	8
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	111	4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	196	4
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	50	0
100 Phoenix (10)	313	12
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	62	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,300	0
50 SIMPLEX (Re 1-2)	84	0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	248	4
100 Swan (nil)	88	12
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1325	0
1000 Western	805	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
25-50 Central (As. 12)	34	14
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,515	0
125-500 I Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	371	4
50-100 Indian (Rs. 2-8)	XD 137	
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	131	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5	13
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	179	8
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	43	14
100 Coimbatore	199	0
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	151	4
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	577	8
40 Katni Def. (Rs. 83-3-9)	2497	8
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	412	8
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	335	0
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	33	4
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 13-8)	541	4
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	164	4
INSURANCE.		
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1012	8
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	12
15-75 New India (Re. 1-4)	44	4
20 Mercantile	46	0
200 Oriental (125)	5335	0
10-50 Universal Fire (As. 4)	5	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	14
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	185	0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (45)	1695	0
10 Aimer (As. 4)	14	0
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 3-8)	151	14
100 Bom. Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0
10 Broach	14	8
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	270	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100 T. HYDRO (Rs. 5)	183	12
1000 T. POWER (Rs. 40)	1452	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	897	8
100 C. Province	95	0
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	92	0
100 Mandra Bhop	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	97	8
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 1

Century (201/4) 203 205 203 209 206 207
Bombay Dyeing (887) 910 893 901 893 909 920 912 911
Kohinoor (280) 283 282 287 285 284
Central India (261/4) 265 262 270 267
New Great (183/12) 188 190 188 201 196/4
Simplex (82/8) 82 85
Swadeshi (239/12) 240 247 246
Bundi (42) 42/8 44 43/4 43/12 43/10 43/14
I Cement (565) 575 577 570 585 582 590 582 572 577
Punjab (31) 33/12 33 33/8 33/4
Shahabad (528/12) 545 540 547 545 550 541
Andhra (1695) 1690 1695
Tata Hydro (183/7) 185 182 183/12
Tata Power (1487/8) 1482 1473 1475 1445 1450
Tram Ord (151/14) 151/12
T Steel Defd (1620) 1680 1650 1655 1625 1680 1655 1680 1650 1645 1640 1642
T Steel Ord (322) 327 328 325 327 330 328 333 332 334 334
Tata Steel 2nd pref (179) 179/8
Bellapur (161/4) 163 163 166 165
B Steam (277/8) 276 275 277
B Burma (642/8) 646 650 646 651 648 657 650

500 Tapti Valley (17-8)	780	0
MININGS		
10 SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8)	54	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1645	0
75 T. STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	334	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	290	0
50 B SUGAR (Rs. 7)	166	4
100 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 B. STEAM (Rs. 15)	277	8
125 B BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	650	0
50 Do. Contry (Rs. 5)	216	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	6	15 6
50 B TELEPHONE (2-8)	116	0
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	13	7
2sh. Indian Copper	5	0
10 Indian I and S	57	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	151	14
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	55	0
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	525	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	621	4
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	22	0
30 PREMIER CON (Rs. 1-1)	94	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	22	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,565	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	305	0
7 p.c. Bom. Trams (T.F.)	86	
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	10
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	100	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	179	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	160	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,595	0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	198	12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	179	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	692	8
DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	111	0
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	4
7 p.c. Sholapur	84	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	110	12

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward list.)

SOLICITOR STRUCK OFF THE ROLLS

On the petition of the Advocate-General, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, ordered the name of Mr. C. B. d'Cunha to be struck off the rolls of Solicitors

The respondent was enrolled as an attorney in 1907 and had been practising in the Bombay High Court. He was a Portuguese subject.

He was sentenced by the District Court of Daman to three years' transportation on the East Coast of Africa and a fine of Rs. 2 per day for one year, and to indemnify the complainant to the extent of Rs. 90,000 in respect of the charge of misappropriating property valued at Rs. One lakh.

As a result of this conviction, disciplinary action was taken against the respondent in the High Court.

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REGD. NO.. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1937

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J4

S. A. Indians Look To India For Lead

'Office' Battle Looms Large In A. I. C. C.

M. N. ROY'S RESOLUTION

M. N. Roy will make his entry in controversial Congress politics when he leads the battle against office acceptance at the next meeting of the A. I. C. C.

Following is the full text of the resolution Roy proposes to place before the A. I. C. C.

"This Committee is of the opinion that acceptance of office by Congressmen may create the impression that the Congress has abandoned the policy of non-co-operation. Such impression is bound to damp the enthusiasm of the masses and consequently check the development of a relentless struggle against imperialism with the slogan of the Constituent Assembly placed before the country by the Faizpur Congress.

"Therefore this Committee recommends to the A. I. C. C. to decide against office acceptance advocated by some Congressmen.

Colonial Economy

This Committee deprecates the idea that, in office, Congressmen will be able to promote the welfare of the people. The system of colonial economy imposed upon our country does not permit any appreciable improvement of the intolerable condition of the masses. Vested interests created by that system are guaranteed by the imperialist state which is greatly reinforced by the "safeguards and reservation" provided in the new constitution.

With the best intention, under the new regime, Ministers will not be in a position to do any real good to the people because the Constitution, correctly characterised as the charter of slavery, does not confer on them effective political power necessary for the purpose. Having rejected the Constitution on the ground that it does not give the Indian people the smallest measure of real self-government, Congressmen cannot accept office under it.

Shouldering of the responsibility of public administration without the power to do so in the interest of the people is bound to discredit those who will commit that political blunder.

Responsibility Without Power

"While the heads of provincial governments are armed with unlimited power, and the Civil Service placed beyond control, majority in the Legislatures does not oblige a popular political party to accept the responsibility of office. On the contrary, majority in the Legislatures of a number of important provinces places the Congress in a position to carry on its proclaimed policy of wrecking the Constitution which has no legal validity and is being forced on the country in the teeth of popular opposition.

"Refusal of the Congressmen to shoulder the responsibility of office will render the new Constitution inoperative. There will be created a situation in which the antagonism between the imperialist state and popular will to freedom will be sharpened, and consequently, the Congress will be in the position to organise the masses in a decisive struggle for the assertion of the democratic right of self-determination.

In The Alternative

"Should the A. I. C. C., in spite of all these considerations, decide in favour of acceptance of office, this Committee demands that, in office, Congressmen should pursue such a policy as would create a deadlock. That position, favourable for the development of a mass anti-imperialist movement, will be attained by the Ministers insisting upon legislations necessary for implementing the Congress election manifesto. This Committee demands that, should the A. I. C. C. decide in favour of office acceptance, immediately upon forming ministries Congressmen introduce in all the Legislature bills for:

1. Relieving the burden of taxes on the masses of poor consumer; 2. Substantial reduction of rent payable by the cultivator in the Zamindary as well as ryotari provinces; 3. Securing the tenancy of the cultivator; 4. Checking the excesses of usury; 5. Liquidation of the indebtedness of peasants, workers, artisans and other poor classes so that the borrower is not compelled to pay more than double the sum borrowed; 6. Provision of cheap agricultural credit; 7. Imposing tax on incomes from landed property above a certain minimum; 8. Limiting the working day in modern industries to eight hours; 9. Minimum wages guaranteeing a decent standard of living; 10. Unemployment relief by the State; 11. Freedom of press, speech and association; 12. Reapeal of repressive laws; 13. Release of all political prisoners; 14. Free primary education; 15. Greater expenditure for medical aid to the poor, and for public health.

Mass Agitation

This Committee is of the opinion that, in order to strengthen the position of the Congressmen in office and to develop the anti-imperialist struggle, there must be a countrywide mass agitation demanding above legislations. Unless such an agitation for the redress of the most galling grievances of the masses, is inaugurated by the Congress, political awakening brought about by the elections will subside, and there will set in a period of depression.

Fundamental Act

Since Congressmen can accept office only in pursuance of the policy of wrecking the Constitution, to put forward the demand for a Constituent Assembly will be the first and fundamental act of Congress parliamentarians. This Committee holds that acceptance of office, if agreed upon, should not imply setting aside that fundamental demand of the people. This Committee expects that the A. I. C. C. will instruct Congress parliamentarians assembled in the National Convention, to make their first appearance in the various provincial legislatures with the declaration that, as spokesmen of the masses of population, they will not co-operate in the working of any Constitution not framed by an assembly elected by the people, according to the democratic principle of self-determination.

"Having instructed the parliamentarians to act according to the resolution of the Faizpur Congress the A. I. C. C. should inaugurate a mass campaign with the demand for the Constituent Assembly. This fundamental political demand will be linked up with the demand for the redress of the daily grievances of the masses. That, in the opinion of this Committee, is the most effective method of developing a relentless struggle against imperialism and of leading the people towards the goal of Purna Swaraj set by the Congress before the country. This Committee believes that the masses are ready for such a struggle, and expects the necessary lead from A. I. C. C."—United Press.

Mrs. Perinben Captain (centre) presided over annual general meeting of B. P. C. C. Hindi Classes, in Congress House, on Sunday.

B. P. C. C. FREE HINDI CLASSES SOCIAL

A social gathering of the students of the Free Hindi Classes conducted by the B.P.C.C. was held on Saturday last at the Congress House, with Mrs. Perinben Captain in the chair.

After the opening speech, Mrs Parulekar read the report and gave a short summary of the various activities of the students of the Hindi Classes.

An address was presented to Mr. Kamalaker Narvekar by Mr. M. B. Rao, the convener, on behalf of the students. Many students praised Mr. Narvekar, who is conducting the B. P. C. C. Classes. He gave them a piece of advice to the students.

Light refreshments were provided and later a group photograph was taken.

JAWAHAR WELCOMES "INDEPENDENT INDIA"

BOMBAY, March 1.

Mr. M. N. Roy, Editor of the "Independent India," a new English weekly which will be appearing shortly, has received the following message from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President.

"I am glad to learn that Comrade M. N. Roy is starting a weekly paper to promote the cause of national freedom and social emancipation. We have periodicals, weeklies and monthlies, some good some indifferent, but there is a great lack of periodicals which are devoted to the consideration of the ideological background of our national struggle. That seems to me an essential need which must be fulfilled if we are to build on right foundations.

"Comrade Roy is particularly fitted for this task with his large and varied experience of political and social movements in various parts of the world. Therefore, I welcome his venture and wish it all success." —United Press.

'VARSITY BOYS VOTE FOR ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES

ALIGARH, Feb. 28.

By a narrow majority the Muslim University Students' Union, Aligarh, decided at a meeting held on Friday that the Congress should accept offices in all the provinces where it has an absolute majority.—United Press.

Mr A. K. Fazlul Huq has issued yesterday a declaration signed by 104 members of the Bengal Assembly who had "signified their consent to be members of the Coalition Group of the League and Proja Parties and Independent and to work the constitution under the leadership of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq."

INDIA IS ONE AND INDIVISIBLE

Move To Amend Congress Constitution

MASULIPATAM, Feb. 27.

Dr. Pattabi Seetharamayya, president, All-India States' People's Conference has sent the following notice of resolutions regarding the States to the ensuing A.I.C.C. to be held at Delhi:—

1. The A.I.C.C. recommends to the Congress the following amendment in the Constitution.

(a) In Article I of the Constitution after the words "Poorna Swaraj" add "by the people of India" and

(b) add the following footnote to Article I:—

"In this constitution, wherever the word 'India' occurs, it shall be deemed to imply and include the 'Indian States.'"

2. "Whereas India is one and indivisible, and whereas deliberate and persistent efforts are being made in the scheme of Federation contemplated by the Government of India Act, (which is bad enough) to play the States against the Provinces, this Committee declares that no scheme of Swaraj shall be acceptable to the Congress, which does not commend itself to and meet with the approval of the people of the States."—United Press

COLOUR BAR BILLS SEQUEL

JOHANNESBERG, Feb. 28.

The following Cable has been addressed to the "Bombay Chronicle" by a correspondent:—

(1) Has any action been taken by Central Legislature regarding the South African Marriage Bills?

(2) What action is being taken by the Indian Imperial Citizenship Association?

(3) What is the opinion of Bombay and other parts of India?

(4) Has India Government communicated with the Dominious Office and is there any likelihood of India withdrawing from the Coronation, if the Bills are passed.

BENGAL MINISTRY

Invitation To Congress

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly at a meeting held to-night considered a letter addressed to its Secretary by the Private Secretary to the Governor informing the former that His Excellency might be pleased to consult the Leader of the Congress Party in the course of next few weeks in connection with the formation of a stable Ministry in this province and also requesting him to furnish a full list of the Party members as well as the final strength of the Party in the House.

The meeting authorised its secretary to send a brief reply to this letter saying that the Governor may choose his own line of action but the Congress Party will not concern itself with this matter till the All-India Congress Committee has finally decided on the question of acceptance of office by the Congress members.—United Press.

Mr. Debi Prasad Khaitan, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries, left for Bombay on Saturday night to attend an important meeting of the Federation.

Lt.-General Sir Ivo Vesey, General Officer-Commanding-in-Chief Southern Command, left Bombay for Poona on Saturday morning.

Telegram Unravels Budget Leakage Clue

Man Caught In Grigg's Trap

NEW DELHI: March 1.

It is reported in connection with the Budget Leakage Episode that one man, who is now under custody and is supposed to have come from Jaipur, is alleged to have approached the Private Secretary to the Finance Member with an offer of Rs. 10,000. The official concerned, it appears, got into touch with the Finance Member and under instructions, arranged a trap.

The bargain, it is alleged, was struck at Rs. 10,000, and at the appointed time the man turned up with a cheque for Rs. 10,000.

It is said the cheque was dated February 21, 1936 and not 1937 which, it is surmised, might have been done so that the cheque could never have been cashed.

It is further alleged that it had been arranged to have a Magistrate present on the spot when the deal was reported to have been pushed through.

The Magistrate, it is said, overheard the talks between the man and the official and put him under arrest.

This man is reported to have been searched and a telegram found on his person is attributed to have furnished clues which led to the subsequent arrests of half-a-dozen persons, including that of a Member of the Assembly.

The C.I.D. who are investigating the case, maintain absolute silence, but it is learnt that senior officials are at work and considerable progress looks to have been made in investigations.

It is further reported that some accused are being kept in the C.I.D. Office and their statements are being recorded. It is said that the recent attempt at procuring Budget information has resulted in throwing light on the old Budget leakages also.—United Press.

SPLENDID VICTORY FOR CONGRESS

Sirdar Congratulates Madras

WARDHA: February 28.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has sent the following message to all Congress members of the people of Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnatak:

"I tender on behalf of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board my sincere congratulations on your splendid demonstration of the honour and strength of the Congress. With a clear majority in the Council (Upper House) and three-fourth majority in the Assembly, the Madras Presidency has, as I had confidently anticipated, beaten all the other provinces and wiped out of existence all anti-national forces that were arranged against the Congress".—A. P.

RAJEN BABU GREETS MADRAS

WARDHA: February 28.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has sent the following telegram to the Madras Provincial Parliamentary Committee:

"I tender my congratulations to Madras Presidency for thundering Congress victory defeating all anti-national bodies".—A. P.

U. P. CONGRESS PLANS

LUCKNOW, 28.

A meeting of the newly elected Congress members of the U. P. Assembly will be held at Lucknow on the 6th March.

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee will also be held on the 7th March when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be present at the meeting.—United Press.

GRIGG GOES ON MARKING TIME

It Is The Budget Of An Accountant Not Of A Financier

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, February 28.

Commenting on the Budget, Sir H. P. Modi said:

The striking feature is its note of optimism, despite several adverse factors, which have recently come into play. Indian solvency and credit still remain high and many countries in the West might well desire to be in the same happy budgetary position. Additional taxation is more or less what was expected. Excise on sugar without corresponding increase of import duty will however hit the industry at a time when it is not doing too well.

Mr. Mathradas Vissanji considered it rather a dull affair, though on the whole not quite so disappointing. "The increase in excise duty on sugar will discourage starting new factories and may even tend to eliminate weaker ones from the field. This may prove helpful to the industry to a certain extent. Of course looking to the present prices of Indian and foreign sugar the protective import duty may be considered quite adequate, but to safeguard against future developments it would have been better if this duty had been increased proportionately."

Mr. S. Satyamurthi declared: "The budget is that of an accountant and not of a financier with any imagination or sympathy. His calculations may go wrong but Sir Grigg will never accept defeat. The present financial position is such that we cannot finance the Reforms or Federation. Sir J. Grigg ought to have the courage to say that but he is more imperialistic than financially inclined and therefore the Reforms must be pushed through whatever the cost may be. But soon a crash will come. Meantime Sir J. Grigg simply goes on marking time."

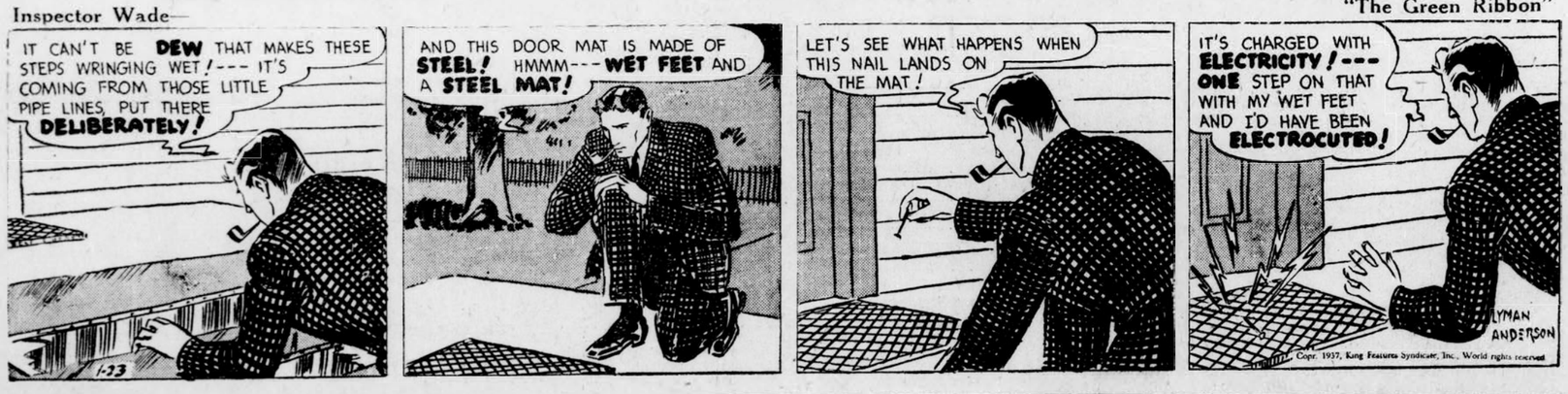
Lucknow Town Against Offices

LUCKNOW, February 28.

The Lucknow Town Congress Committee after a prolonged discussion lasting for more than 4 hours decided last night against acceptance of office by Congressmen under the new Reforms.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

"The Green Ribbon"


Inspector Wade—
IT CAN'T BE DEW THAT MAKES THESE STEPS WRINGING WET!--- IT'S COMING FROM THOSE LITTLE PIPE LINES, PUT THERE DELIBERATELY!
AND THIS DOOR MAT IS MADE OF STEEL! HMMM---WET FEET AND A STEEL MAT!
LET'S SEE WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THIS NAIL LANDS ON THE MAT!
IT'S CHARGED WITH ELECTRICITY!--- ONE STEP ON THAT WITH MY WET FEET AND I'D HAVE BEEN ELECTROCUTED!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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Edited by R. K. PRABHU (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.